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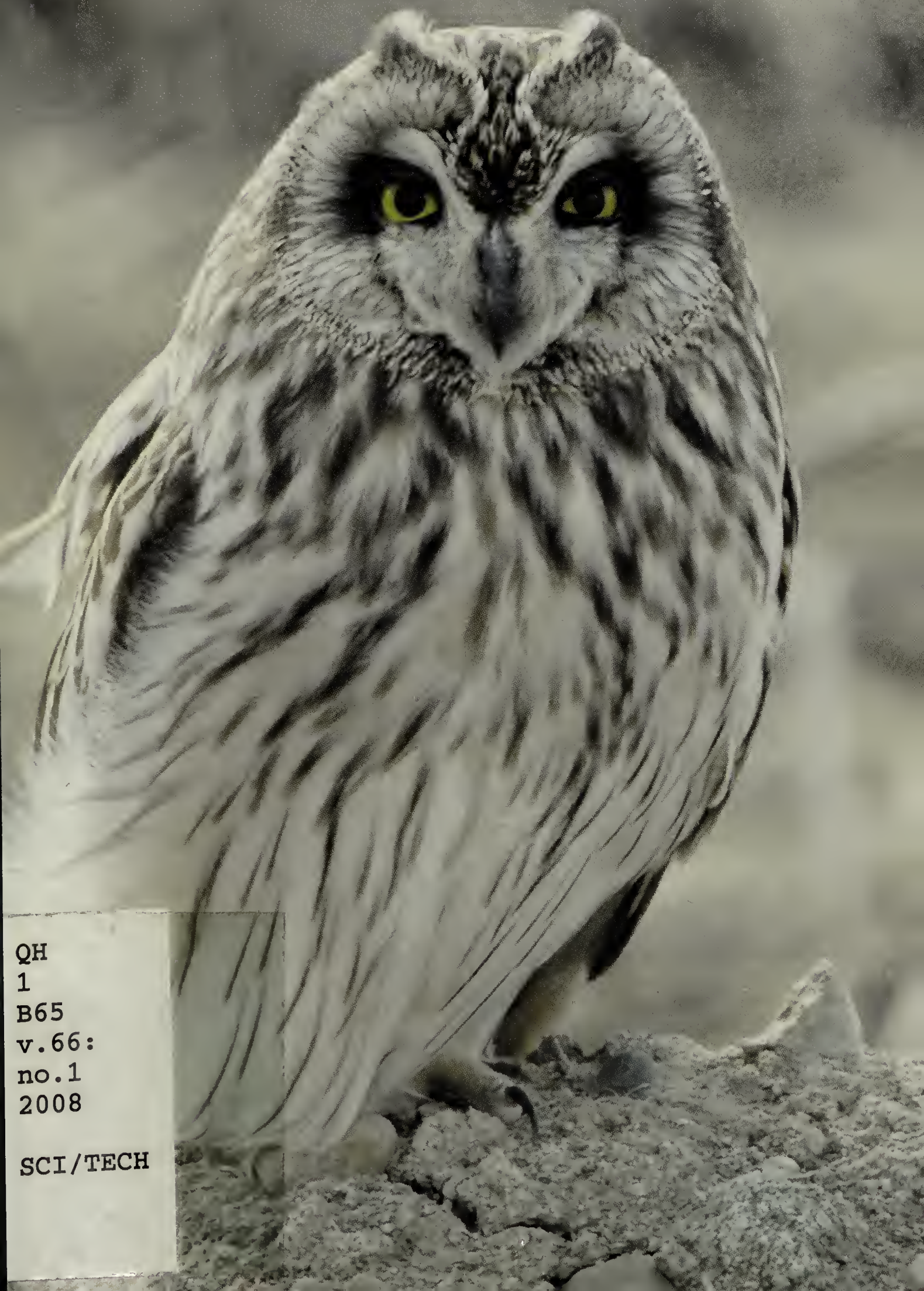


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BLUE JAY

Volume 66 Number 1

March 2008

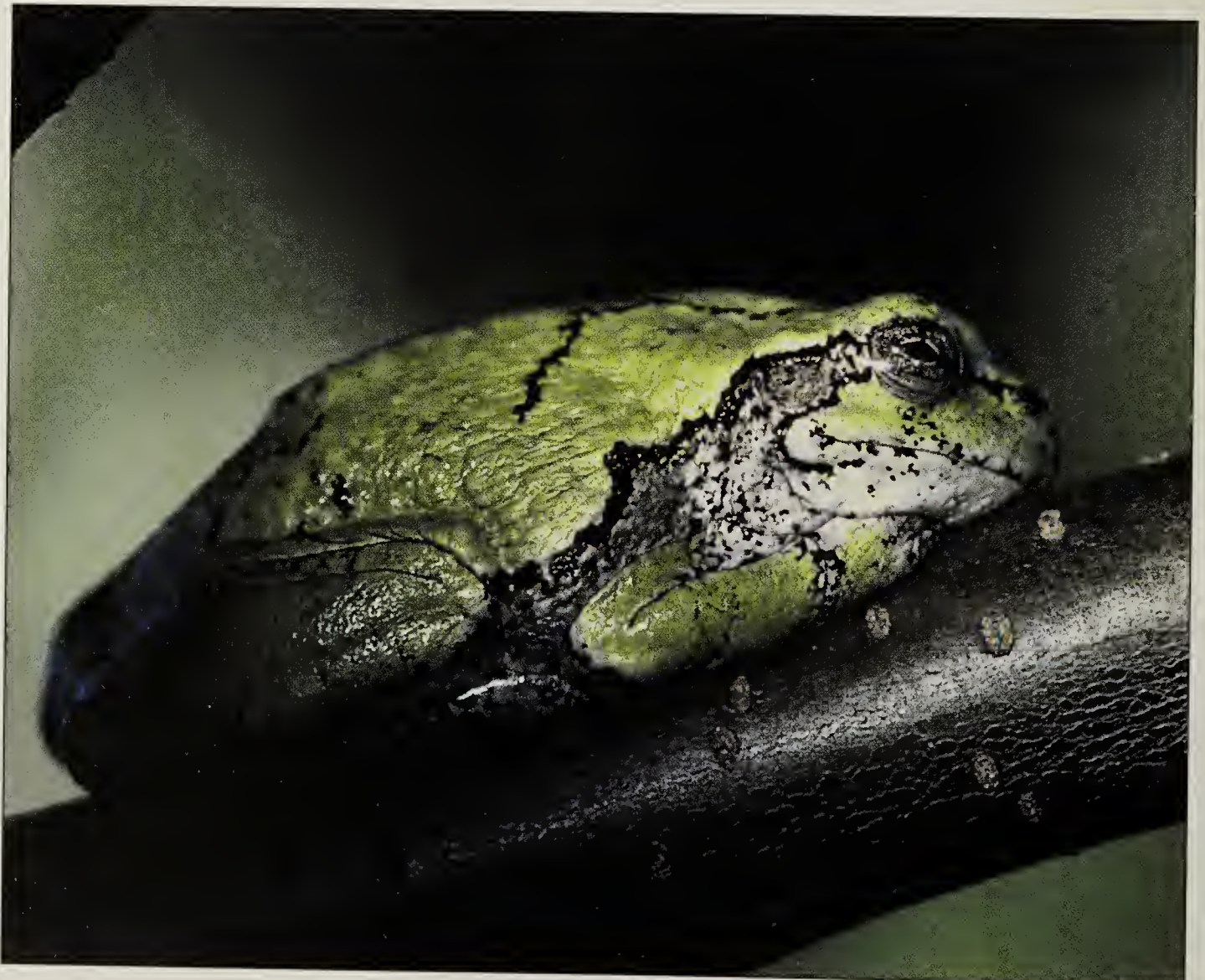


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Blue Jay

Vol. 66 No. 1

March 2008

1-64

Birds

66th ANNUAL SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - 2007.

Alan R. Smith and Robert E. Johanson 3

THE TRAVELS OF A SHORT-EARED OWL EQUIPPED WITH A SATELLITE TRANSMITTER IN CANADA. *Geoffrey L. Holroyd and Helen Trefry* 28

BREEDING AND RANGE EXPANSION OF THE WHITE-FACED IBIS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. *G. W. Beyersbergen* 31

Mammals

35th ANNUAL SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNT - 2007.

Alan R. Smith 35

Amphibians

NORTHWARD RANGE EXTENSION FOR THE GRAY TREEFROG IN WEST-CENTRAL MANITOBA. *Peter Taylor* 44

Notes and Letters

NORTHERN HARRIER - BALD EAGLE INTERACTION. *Brad Carey* 50

BIRD SIGHTINGS NEAR MOSSBANK, SK. *Donald Smith* 50

AN ALBERTA BANDED TREE SWALLOW RECOVERED IN EAST TEXAS.

Donald J. Stiles 52

PINK LADY'S - SLIPPER POPULATION AT REED LAKE, MB. *Walter Krivda* 52

PREY IMPAIRED BY LOGGERHEAD SHRIKES. *Michelle Yaskowich* 53

TWO COMMON RAVEN NESTS NEAR REGINA.

Jared B. Clarke and Kristen A. Martin 56

Nature Library

WILDFLOWERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

George W. Scotter and Hälle Flygare 57

BIRDER'S CONSERVATION HANDBOOK: 100 NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS AT RISK

Jeffrey V. Wells 58

Mystery Photo 60

Front cover: Short-eared Owl near Francis Lake, SK in April 2007
Randy McCulloch

Back cover: Gray Treefrogs found hiding together in a patch of damp moss near Jessica Lake, Manitoba (49.998°N, 95.495°W) on 14 September 2006, posed to illustrate the variation in colour and markings. See article on page 44.
Larry de March

Inside front cover:

top: Snow Buntings near Reed Lake, SK, January 2008
Kelly Peacock

bottom: Figure 2 for article on page 44. Gray Treefrog at Pinawa, Manitoba. This shows the compact daytime resting posture, with legs tucked in tightly, which presumably both aids in concealment and minimizes moisture loss. Maximum size (snout-to-vent length) is about 60 mm, this is a relatively small individual².
Peter Taylor

Inside back cover:

Figure 3 for article on page 31. Comparison of Franklin's Gull and White-faced Ibis eggs with eggs found in two mystery nests. All images by Gerry Beyersbergen



Turkey Vulture on a TV antenna in Kyle, SK on September 19, 2007. A second vulture was circling nearby
Della Holtorf

THIS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES FUNDING FROM:



66TH ANNUAL SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT-2007

ALAN R. SMITH, Box 154, Avonlea, SK, S0H 0C0 and ROBERT E. JOHANSON,
406 125 5th Avenue N, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 6A5

The counts

After a somewhat dismal showing of 92 Christmas Bird Counts last year, the number of counts rebounded to 100, which is near the recent average. While the number of observers was only slightly above average, they worked hard and established a new record for hours in the field at 1307, and total hours (including feeder hours) at 1883.

As usual, several counts were conducted in new localities, while other established counts were missed. The new counts were at Avonlea, Bjorkdale, Imperial, Qu'Appelle, Wapiti Regional Park and Wolseley. After a one year hiatus, a count was again conducted at Fort Walsh, and two were conducted at Govenlock. Let's hope these new counts continue, and people who missed their counts this year will be able to contribute in the future.

Speaking of missed counts, Bill and Joyce Anaka have not missed a count since they began their count at Good Spirit Lake in 1951. Let's have a tip of the toque to the Anakas!

The birds

The number of birds recorded this year was up over last year (135,246 vs. 93,185). Most of the difference was, however, due to the larger number of Snow Buntings recorded this year over last year (34,896 vs. 8,143).

The 94 species on count day plus another five for the count period was

below average for the last decade. As usual, Saskatoon led with 44 species on count day plus four additional count period species for a total of 48. Estevan was second with 37 species plus three additional count period species.

Overall, the number of birds per count was about average for the last ten years. The average number of species per count (18.2) was, however, second only to the highest ever for a CBC, 18.4, in 2004.

Population trends

In general, waterfowl and upland game birds were down in number over last year and the previous five years (Table 7). The decline in these groups seems to have affected the diurnal birds of prey, as numbers for most of these species were down as well.

Another group experiencing declines was the finches. Numbers of the more nomadic finches generally fluctuate, so we can expect many of the species to rebound in the future. The sedentary House Finch may be different. For the third consecutive year the number of House Finches and localities reporting the species have declined. If this species follows the pattern of other introduced species, we can expect the population to eventually stabilize at a lower number than at its peak.

No longer a rarity, the Eurasian Collared-Dove continues to increase in number and expand in range. The 79

birds on the Swift Current count were a new high, and the species was recorded for the first time on the Clark's Crossing, Craven, Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Dam counts.

Townsend's Solitaires staged a small invasion of the province with 18 on nine counts (easily the most birds and counts ever). An all time provincial high count was also set with six on the Saskatoon Count. Other high or tying counts for species are listed in Table 6.

Aside from the aforementioned Snow Bunting, other species showing strong increases include the Northern Shrike, European Starling and American Robin.

Rarities

No new species were added to the all-time CBC list, however several rarely recorded species were recorded. These include second CBC records for Barrow's Goldeneye and Red-bellied Woodpecker, and the third record for Eastern Screech-Owl.

Since its separation from the Canada Goose in 2004, Cackling Geese were recorded for the fourth time on the Gardiner Dam count and the fifth time on the provincial count. Greater Scaup were recorded for the fifth time at Gardiner Dam and sixth time provincially. A Mountain Chickadee on the Eastend Count was the eighth CBC record and the 13th provincial record.

The Big River count was received too late to include in the 2007 Christmas Bird Count Tabulation.

Date: 28 December 2007.

Weather: Temperature -15 to -2°C; wind speed 2 to 5 kmph; snow depth 50 to 65 cm; skies, mostly clear (a.m.), partly cloudy (p.m.). Effort: 3 hours.

Habitat Coverage: Mixedwood forest 100%.

Birds: Ruffed Grouse (4, 29 Dec.), Downy Woodpecker 1, Hairy Woodpecker 1, Pileated Woodpecker (1, 20 Dec.), Blue Jay 3, Black-billed Magpie (1+, 24 Dec.), Common Raven 6, Black-capped Chickadee 8, Red-breasted Nuthatch 2, White-breasted Nuthatch 1, Pine Grosbeak 6, Common Redpoll 4. 32 birds, 9 species plus 3 additional species.

Participants: Colleen Honig, Glenn Honig (compiler).

Count areas and participants
(Names of compilers are in italics).

1. ARMIT. *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont, Joyce Zak.
2. AVONLEA. Tamara Dirkson, Terry Dirkson, Randi Edmonds, Don Robertson, *Alan Smith*.
3. BANGOR. *Allan Bolton*, *Lynn Bolton*, Aileen Hayward, Alan Hayward, John Maddaford, Leslie Maddaford, Bev McLaren, Rae McLaren.
4. BIGGAR. Dale Booth, Murray Newton, Linda Schnedar, Lorrie Sielski, Brandon Wapple, Galen Wapple, Gerald Wapple, *Guy Wapple*, Marguerite Wapple, Rob Wapple, Sandra Wapple, Jack Webster.
5. BIRCH HILLS. Ken Baker, Lorena Baker, Carman Dodge, Ron Jensen, Margaret Mareschal, *Moe Mareschal*, Don Weidl.
6. BJORKDALE. Ron Brown, Donna Clark, Glen Clark, Peggy Looby, *Margaret Mehler*, Morley Mehler, Helen Whitford.
7. BROADVIEW. *David Chaskavich*, Barbara Weidl, Don Weidl.
8. BROMHEAD. Martin Bailey, *Carol Bjorklund*.
9. CANDLE LAKE. Carman Dodge, Julie Jensen, Ron Jensen, Margaret Marechal, Moe Mareschal, *Don Weidl*.
10. CHRISTOPHER LAKE. *Jeannie Walker*.
11. CHURCHBRIDGE. Elin Johnson, Ron Johnson, *Wally Karau*, Elaine Pollock, Garland Thiele, Ed Wirth, Gloria Wirth.

12. CLARK'S CROSSING. Solange Bakker, Alison Baudru, Carol Blenkin, Janny Bos, Lucille Bradatsch, Dave Cook, Louise Cook, Yvonne Cuttle, Lorne Duczek, Marilyn Haskins, Donna Haugen, Robert Johanson, Heney Klypak, Gordon Koshinsky, Margaret Koshinsky, Kay Krueger, Carol Maccan, Bill MacKenzie, Ted Melville, Sylvia Raginski, Nick Saunders, Jan Shadick, Stan Shadick, Marten Stoffel, Mary Toews, *Michael Williams*, Kay Willson, Philip Willson.
13. CODETTE LAKE. *Doug Boivin*, Carman Dodge, Barb Weidl, Don Weidl.
14. CRAVEN. Mary Aird, Betty Binnie, Lynn Brokofski, Ruth Englund, *Trevor Herriot*, Paule Hjertaas, Louise Holloway, Phil Holloway, Barbara Mader, Doug Mader, Barry Mitschke, Ron Myers, Jim Nordquist, Curtis Pollock, Margaret Skeel, Jeannette Taylor, Rob Taylor.
15. CREIGHTON. *Brenda Schmidt*, Harvey Schmidt.
16. CROOKED LAKE. *Boyd Metzler*, Pat Ward.
17. CROOKED RIVER. Dave Basch, Helen Carson, Sharon Kapeller, Burnie Lewis, Joyce Lewis, *Margaret Mehler*, Morley Mehler, Larry Prosofsky, Shirley Prosofsky, Lorna Svennes.
18. CYPRESS HILLS PROVINCIAL PARK (Centre Block). Joan Hodgins, David Larson, Margarete Larson, *Melody Nagel-Hisey*, Duncan Whittick, Tara Whittick. Doug Whittick
19. DORINTOSH. *Joe Twidale*, Lorraine Twidale
20. DUCK LAKE. Lorne Duczek, Keith Hobson, *Alan Smith*.
21. DUNDURN. *Alan Smith*.
22. DUVAL. Val Girling, Merv Hey, Coreen Richardson, Iain Richardson, *Lloyd Saul*.
23. EASTEND. *Robert Gebhardt*, Harvey Johnson, Ed Sandford, Keith Schuett, Mary Thomson, Heidi Topham.
- 24 ELLISBORO. *David Chaskavich*.
25. EMMA LAKE. *Deanna Krug*, Norman Krug, Donna Sylvester, Terry Sylvester.
26. ENDEAVOUR. *Norman Harris*.
27. ESTEVAN. Kathy Hedegard, Alan Smith, Reid Walton, Rose Walton, *Guy Wapple*.
28. ESTUARY NORTH. Cathy Cocks, *Dean Francis*, Frances Hartsook.
29. FENTON. *Carman Dodge*, Ron Jensen, Moe Mareschal, Don Weidl.
- 30 FORT QU"APPELLE. Jim Armstrong, *Ron Hooper*, Glen Irving, Alice Isfan, Lois Lamontagne, Jack Lowe, Jean McKenna, Allan Mlazgar, Florence Pearpoint, Keith Stephens, Fred Warren, Elaine Wilcox, Glen Zimmer
31. FORT WALSH. *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont, Tanya Lawson, Roger Pathaykan, Gordon Whitrow.
32. GARDINER DAM. Greg Fenty, Nick Saunders, Alan Smith, Marten Stoffel, *Guy Wapple*.
33. GOOD SPIRIT LAKE. *Bill Anaka*, Joyce Anaka, Val Edwards, Oney Pollock, Dorothy Riesz, Ray Riesz, Lloyd Wilson, Marj Wilson.
34. GOVENLOCK I. *Chris Reed*, Christy Hanson.
35. GOVENLOCK II. Marilyn Buchanan, *Val Harris*. Sheila Lamont, Tanya Lawson, Joe Saville.
36. GRASSLANDS NATIONAL PARK. Hunter Acker, Crystal Berube, Whitney Clement, Cassidy Duquette, Karissa Duquette, Michael Fitzsimmons, Dakota Goddu, Cheyenne Grant, Harlan Gunter, Lane Harbor, Riley Hayes, Wyatt Hayes, *Allison Henderson*, Kassi James, Kody James, Laura James, Johanna Jensen, Colt Kornfeld, Bo Larson, Dilon Larson, Shelly Larson, Mandey Larnus, Riley Mayer, Hayley Olson, Jason Perrault, Brayden Penner, Taylor Platt, Travis Platt, Susan Robertson, Colin Schmidt, Gabrielle Schmidt, Zoe Stromberg, Adrian Sturch, Colleen Watson.
37. GRAYSON. Carina Helm, *Charles Helm*, Daniel Helm, Karl Zimmer.
38. HARRIS. Ron Jensen, Nick Saunders, Betty Selsey, Fred Selsey, *Guy Wapple*.
39. HEPBURN. *George Dirks*, *Thelma Dirks*, Arley Harder, Mary Harder.
40. HOLBEIN. *Carl Miller*, Bill Hughes.
41. HUDSON BAY. Mo Alain, *John Daisley*, Jane Doe, Les Hayes, Agnes Lewellin, Laurie Nielsen, Joanne Roang, Ron Shepard, Bev Soules, Gloria Stang, Yvonne Thode, Mervin Williamson, John Zolkavich.
42. IMPERIAL. *Ross Dickson*.
43. INDIAN HEAD. *Irv Escott*, Lansley Gibbons, Gordon Howe, Jim Jinks, Linda Jinks, Susan Hearn, Tim Keslering, Nick Kucharon, Dora Nichols, Jim Ollett, Marg Ollett, Adam Scott, Brian Scott, Janelle Scott, Lorne Scott, Chad Skinner, Chris Skinner, Fred Skinner, Donna Thompson,

Orland Thompson, Ron Thompson, Shirley Walker, Spence Walker.

44. KELVINGTON (Roscommon School District). Pat Finnie, *Dianne Sloan*, Marguerite Sloan.

45. KENASTON. *Lawrence Beckie*, Margaret Beckie.

46. KENOSEE LAKE. Boyd Metzler, Erv Miller, *John Pollock*.

47. KITCHEN NORTH. *Dallas Fairburn*.

48. KILWINNING. *Ed Driver*, Margaret Driver.

49. KINDERSLEY NORTH. *Jean Harris*, Keith Harris.

50. KINISTINO (Horseshoe Bend). Danelle Messer, *Verna Messer*.

51. KINLOCH. Elaine Asbjornhus, *Don Forbes*, Doreen Forbes, Cliff Logan, Doreen Wickstrom.

52. KUTAWAGAN LAKE. *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont.

53. KYLE. Donna Baron, Ernie Baron, Arlene Campbell, Lyle Cates, Fran Davis, Wendy Gunderson, Leonard Howes, Darryl Jordheim, Sig Jordheim, David Lewis, Gordon Nelson, Greg Nelson, Yvonne Nelson, Glen Pederson, Darlene Smith, Bill Stepple, Robert Walker, *Dan Zazelenchuk*.

54. LA RONGE. Diane Allen, Bob Bruce, Kent Pointon, Syd Robinson, *John Schisler*, Jan Shewchuk, Karen Waters.

55. LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE N.W.A. *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont.

56. LEADER NORTH. *Daisy Meyers*.

57. LOVE - TORCH RIVER. Hobie Bonisch, *Bert Dalziel*, Duke Dalziel, Joan Dalziel, Kari Dalziel, Sara Dalziel, Jack Dewar, Lena Dewar, Scott Edwards, Elaine Inkster, Ione Isbester, Rosanne Kirkpatrick, Ron Knutson, Terry Knutson, Eileen L'heureux, Bill Matthews, Lynn Matthews, Bev Macauley, Dave Macauley, Lillian Nessel, David Pratt, Sandra Topp.

58. LUSELAND. Bev Einarson, Don Einarson, Estelle Finlay, *Graeme Finley*, Kim Finley, Liam Finley, Robert Finley, Valerie Finley, Glen Honeker, Glen Martfeld.

59. MACDOWALL. Hazel Barton, *Myron Barton*

60. MACNUTT. John Skinner, *Tim Wendell*.

61. MAYVIEW. *Judith Graham*.

62. MEADOW LAKE. Bill Caldwell, , Janet Caldwell, Michael Heath, Dierdre Todd, *Bob Wilson*, Cindy Wilson.

63. MOOSE JAW. Edith Bell, *Donna Cork*, Ron Cork, Jeff Mander, Jean Ann Mowchenko, Len Mowchenko, Mary Nichol, Darol Owens, Linda Owens, Don Parr, Marion Tolley, Elizabeth Travis, Matthew Travis, Brenda Winch.

64. MOOSE MOUNTAIN. Bob Cameron, Ross Douglas, Doyle Thomas, *Val Thomas*.

65. MORSE. Noel Enns, Stella Enns, Mike Francis, Hugh Henry, Randel McCulloch, Joel Priebe, Ken Priebe, *Myrna Priebe*, Lori Wilson.

66. NIPAWIN. *Carol Blenkin*, Vi Budd, Joyce Christiansen, Bert Dalziel, Joan Dalziel, Shirley Harstad, Wally Harstad, Cary LeCuyer, Jennette LeCuyer, Jesse LeCuyer, Wally Mollberg, Shirley Phillips, Ruth Thresher.

67. NISBET FOREST, NORTHWEST. *Sandra Jewell*.

68. NISBET FOREST, WEST. *Kim Clark*, Kiri Clark, Shamara Clark, Suzanne Clark, Evelyn Marshall.

69. PIKE LAKE. Alison Baudru, Carol Blenkin, John Bond, Lucille Bradatsch, Ann Christensen, David Cook, Louise Cook, Jill Cornford, Peter Cornford, Yvonne Cuttle, Lorne Duczek, Ryan Dudragne, Betty Ann Dunlap, Mary Jane Eley, Greg Fenty, David Forbes, Cathy Fry, Joe Fry, Bob Girvan, Michael Gollop, May Haga, Donna Haugen, Dave Horn, Ron Jensen, Robert Johanson, Marlene Kalanack, Greg Kratzig, Jeanette Lavigne, Audrey MacKenzie, Bill Mackenzie, Bob McNaughton, Ted Melville, Keith Pahl, Erica Quiring, Sylvia Raginski, Lois Regier, *Frank Roy*, Nick Saunders, Chris Soteris, Angela Stern, Marten Stoffel, Ruth Welsh. Bev Will, Michael Williams, Dwight Young.

70. PRINCE ALBERT. Jim Bahr, Jean Bates, John Burt, Pam Burt, Jim Carlson, Kim Clark, Kiri Clark, Shamara Clark, Suzanne Clark, *Carman Dodge*, Keith Dodge, Margaret Ferguson, Gordon Grosskleg, Ron Jensen, Sandra Jewell, Elaine McMillan, Michael Newman, Sheryl Newman, Fiona Redding, Bonny Tolley, Don Weidl.

71. PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK. Lorie Collingwood, Doug Gullickson, Kevin Ferrie, *Dan Frandsen*, Judy Frandsen, Brad Lloyd, Adam Pidwerbeski, Lawrence Pidwerbeski, Samuel Pidwerbeski, Terry Schneider, Katherine Thiesenhausen, Jeff Weir.

72. QU'APPELLE. Edna Morrell, Harold Morrell, *Heather Wiebe*, Katelyn Wiebe, Randy Wiebe.

73. QU'APPELLE VALLEY DAM. Ryan Dudragne, Robert Johanson, Frank Roy, Nick Saunders, Jan Shadick, Stan Shadick, Marten Stoffel, *Michael Williams*.

74. RAYMORE. *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont.

75. REGINA. Keith Barr, Inez Benesh, Dan Beveridge Jr, Dan Beveridge Sr, Lionel Bonneville, Sté phane Bonneville, Jared Clarke, Derek Donald, Jim Elliott, Shirley Friel, Brandan Graham, Trevor Herriott, *Dale Hjertaas*, Paule Hjertaas, Margaret Husack, Joan Kramer, Stuart Kramer, Phyllis Ilsley, Rhé al Laroche, Tom Riffel, Lucille Lipka, Mike Lipka, Lauren Mang, Jim Nordquist, Catherine Parkinson, Wayne Pepper, Brett Quiring, Brian Rainey, Margaret Skeel, Michael Soroski, Frank Switzer, May Switzer, Anita Thornton, Nancy Thornton, Shelley Wellman.

76. ROULEAU. Yvonne Bean, Len Larsen, Clayton Spalding, *Patricia Sterzuk*, Eli Thome, Linda Thome.

77. ROUND LAKE (Qu'Appelle Valley). *Boyd Metzler*, Mary Ward, Pat Ward.

78. SALTCOATS. Irene Bobyk, Olga Brygidier, Walter Brygidier, Davis Daniels, Joan Farquharson, Walter Farquharson, Jim Jowsey, *Shirley Jowsey*, John Sawkey, Earl Upshall, Jean Wilson, Rob Wilson.

79. SASKATCHEWAN LANDING PROVINCIAL PARK. Ralph Barlow, Sig Jordheim, Keith McCrie, David Noble, Jay Sorenson, Donelda Smith, *Dan Zazelenchuk*.

80. SASKATCHEWAN RIVER FORKS. Carman Dodge, Ron Jensen, *Don Weidl*.

81. SASKATOON. Don Adams, Darlene Aikman, Ray Aikman, Betty Albritton, Erin Albritton, William Albritton, Tony Allen, Juhachi Asai, Kengo Asai, Sumiko Asai, Jim Beveridge, Janny Bos, Rob Brown, Mike Chorney, Arla Christensen, George Christensen, Jacquie Christensen, Dave Cook, Louise Cook, Ken Coutu, Paul Coutu, Vi Coutu, Ewen Coxworth, Yvonne Cuttle, Eileen Dalglish, Ron Delver, Lorne Duczek, Wayne Dueck, Lillian Dyck, Anne Dzus, Tammy Elliott, Melanie Elliott-Acton, Kathy Exner, Helen Fast, Joan Feather, Cathy Fry, Valerie Girling, Mike Gollop, Jean Gordon, Bob Green, May Haga, Audrey Hall, Edward Hall, Anne Hanbidge, Bruce Hanbidge, Helen Hanbidge, John Hanbidge, Marlene Hanbidge, Peter Hardie, Maxine Harriman, Kaija Harris, Donna Haugen, Cathy Holtslander, Mary Houston, Stuart Houston, Andrea Hull, Kathryn Hull, Peter Hull, Mark James, Ron Jensen, Eileen

Konkin, Fred Konkin, Gordon Koshinsky, Margaret Koshinsky, Joseph Kotlar, Erling Larsen, Grethe Larsen, Clara Lavery, John Lavery, Anna Leighton, Patrick Leighton, Ted Leighton, Bill MacKenzie, Edna McCawley, Terry McCawley, Bob McNaughton, Ted Melville, Cathryn Miller, David Miller, Larry Mitchell, Maxine Morrison, Hilda Noton, Ken Nyeste, Keith Pahl, Wendy Patterson, Alison Philips, Amanda Plante, Sylvia Raginski, Marella Rosta, Craig Salisbury, Lorriene Salisbury, Trish Santo, Scott Saretzky, Nick Saunders, Marjorie Scharf, , Albert Schondelmeier, Marten Stoffel, Christopher Taylor, Philip Taylor, Carol Teichrob, Ivor Thockle, Katie Thorp, Mary Toews, Remy Vaillancourt, Hilda Voth, Guy Wapple, Shirley Wedgwood, George West, *Michael Williams*, Gary Wobeser, Jim Wood, Stan Woynarski, Dan Zazelenchuk, Norman Zlotkin.

82. SAWYER LAKE. Michael Barrington, Maureen Blight, Catherine McKay, *David Weiman*

83. SHAMROCK. Mike Francis, *Hugh Henry*, Randel McCulloch, Dalton Menke, Darwin Menke, Joel Priebe, Myrna Priebe.

84. SKULL CREEK. *Ray Bennetto*, Sharon Bennetto.

85. SNOWDEN. Ann Boehler, Esther Chamberland, Sylvia Debblor, Ed Hagel, *Irene Hagel*, Annet Kirby, Lillian Kuzniar, Doreen Long, Linda Patton, Heather Priestley, Karen Priestley, Valerie Rein, Bill Schemenauer, Vera Schemenauer, Orville Schwetz, Vicky Schwetz, Irene White.

86. SOMME. Ed Billeter, Sharon Birch, Irene Bremer, Florence Chase, Lorne Chase, Mike Grywacheski, Barbara Hooper, *Ronald Hooper*, Gordon Johnson, Elsie Kerr.

87. SPALDING. Bill Spizawka, *Velma Spizawka*.

88. SPINNEY HILL. *Ed Driver*, Margaret Driver.

89. SQUAW RAPIDS. Ryan Dudragne, *Val Harris*, Sheila Lamont, Nick Saunders, Guy Wapple.

90. STENEN (Crystal Lake). *Frances Buryk*, Peter Buryk.

91. SWIFT CURRENT. James Beattie, Jackie Bolton, Norris Currie, Laurent Dudragne, Mary Ann Dudragne, Ryan Dudragne, Tandra Fraser, Katie Hagman, Norma Hain, Hugh Henry, Connie Lendrum, Janet Payne, Harold Steppuhn, Suh Steppuhn, *Irene Stinson*, Jim and Peggy Worrell.

92. TOGO. Marlene Brock, Donna Dewores, Lindy Dewores, Barb Elsasser, *Doug Elsasser*, Amanda Harper, Edward King, Louise King, Edith Mann, Fred Mann, Cindy Tomochko, Helen Tomochko.

93. TURTLEFORD. Hank deGraaf, *Brent Keen*, Lois Kendall, Brenda Johnson, Miles Johnson, Louise Lundberg, Richard Roney, Marg Uhlig, David Wooff.

94. WAPITI REGIONAL PARK. *Hobie Bonish*, Kristine Boysen, Thomas Boysen, Bert Dalzeil, *Kari Dalziel*, Sara Dalziel, Sheila Ewanus, Morris Hiltz, Svea Kruchkowski, Walter Kruchkowski, Norma Lovell, Phil Lovell, Edith Tomilin, Mike Tomilin.

95. WEYBURN. Leo Belanger, Peter Beskoweny, Greg Bobbitt, Lucille Burr, Bob Cameron, *Ross Douglas*, John Ferrier, Gladys Fleming, Glen Fleming, Doug Goranson, Alma McCormick, Cy Marcotte, Doyle Thomas, Val Thomas, Myrt Thorson, Sid Trepoff.

96. WHITE BEAR. Floyd Jordheim, *Sig Jordheim*, Dan Zazalenchuk.

97. WHITEWOOD. Cindy Ashfield, Cliff Ashfield, Joe Ashfield, Tom Ede, Joyce Jordan, Mavis Kay, Joyce Kydd, Florence Luhtala, Jean Meadows, Ila Meszaros, *Boyd Metzler*, Harry Mitchell, Marilyn Mitchell, John Pollock, Brenda Pollock, Florence Pritchard, Lenore Santo, Dawn Vennard, Diane Veresh, Pat Ward.

98. WOLSELEY. *David Chaskavich*, Lori Sens.

99. YORKTON. Bill Anaka, Joyce Anaka, Joan Ashcroft, Mavin Fairclough, Cheryl Fraser, Margaret Graham, Robert Graham, Harley Large, Ruth Large, Boyd Metzler, Kathy Morrell, Gloria Rathgeber, Bonnie Rushowick, *Geoffrey Rushowick*, Patrick Rushowick, Dorothy Skene, Harold Wilkinson, Lloyd Wilson, Marj Wilson, John Young, Ouida Young.



Townsend's Solitaire at Lakeview Park in Saskatoon on November 8, 2007.

Nick Saunders

Figure 1. Location of 2007 counts (numbers correspond to those in text under **Count areas and participants**).

Natural Vegetation Zones*

- A. Subarctic Woodland
- B. Northern Boreal Forest
- C. Southern Boreal Forest
- D. Aspen Parkland
- E. Mixed Prairie
- F. Dry Mixed Prairie
- G. Cypress Hills

*adapted from: Thorpe, J. 1999. Natural Vegetation. P. 133 in Atlas of Saskatchewan (K. Fung, ed). Univ. of Sask., Saskatoon.

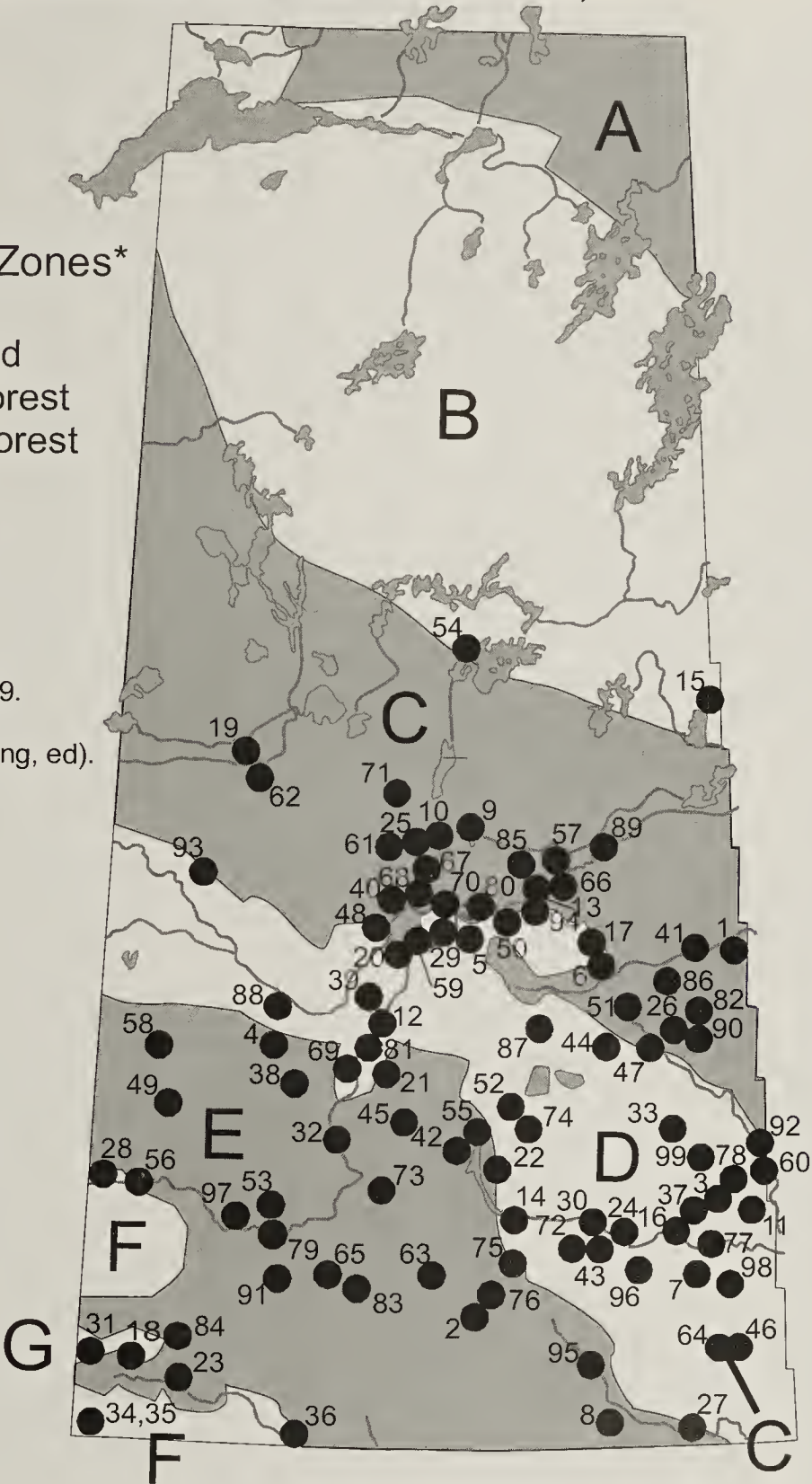


Table 1-1 Weather and Conditions

Locality	Date	Minimum Temp. (°C)	Maximum Temp. (°C)	Minimum Wind (km/hr)	Maximum Wind (km/hr)	Minimum Snow (cm)	Maximum Snow (cm)	Sky A.M.	Sky P.M.	Wild Fruit
Armit	Dec 31	-17	-16	0	2	20	25	overcast	partly cloudy	p
Avonlea	Dec 28	-9	-5	0	10	2	15	partly cloudy	mostly clear	p
Bangor	Dec 30	-16	-12	3	8	12	17	light fog	overcast	g
Biggar	Dec 27	-15	-9	0	10	10	25	overcast	overcast	g
Birch Hills	Dec 18	-13	-9	2	8	30	40	partly cloudy	partly cloudy	g
Bjorkdale	Jan 4	-5	-5	6	11	20	30	clear	clear	f
Broadview	Dec 23	-14	-10	15	20	5	15	light snow	partly cloudy	f
Bromhead	Jan 2	-16	-8	8	24	0	10	overcast	overcast	
Candle Lake	Dec 28	-11	-9	3	5	40	50	light snow	partly cloudy	p
Christopher Lake	Jan 4	-9	2	6	11	31	61		partly cloudy	p
Churchbridge	Dec 15	-12	-10	2	5	15	20	light snow	mostly clear	f
Clark's Crossing	Dec 15	-12	-10	4	15	15	30	light fog	overcast	g
Codette Lake	Dec 29	-13	-9	5	6	40	50	light snow	light snow	p
Craven	Dec 15	-8	-6	0	0	15	40	heavy fog	heavy fog	f
Creighton	Dec 29	-20	-13	0	0	45	76	partly cloudy	partly cloudy	p
Crooked Lake	Dec 19	-8	1	10	20	2	15	overcast	cloudy	p
Crooked River	Dec 29	-15	-10	0	3	20	30	cloudy	mostly clear	f
Cypress Hills PP	Dec 29	-14	-5	0	10	5	15	clear	clear	g
Dorintosh	Jan 2	-20	-12	0	3	40	45	partly cloudy	overcast	f
Duck Lake	Dec 19	-15	-5	0	5	10	15	mostly clear	partly cloudy	
Dundurn	Dec 20	-10	-5	0	0	15	25	fog	light fog	f
Duval	Dec 27	-12	-8	12	15	10	16	overcast	overcast	f
Eastend	Jan 2	-8	-2	15	20	0	8	partly cloudy	mostly clear	g
Ellisboro	Dec 28	-10	-8	20	30	5	10	partly cloudy	partly cloudy	f
Emma Lake	Jan 4	-8	0	10	20	60	70	partly cloudy	mostly clear	p
Endeavour	Dec 16	-15	-8	0	20	30	40	overcast, fog	overcast	p
Estevan	Jan 5	1	3	10	20	0	5	overcast	overcast	g
Estuary North	Jan 3	0	3	0	5	5	8	mostly clear	mostly clear	e
Fenton	Dec 15	-12	-10	20		10	20	light snow	light snow	p
Fort Qu'Appelle	Dec 15	-9	-9	0	0	16	18	light fog	light fog	p
Fort Walsh	Dec 27	-17	-6	20	40	5	15	partly cloudy	cloudy	p
Gardiner Dam	Dec 17	-16	-12	0	30	5	15	partly cloudy	overcast	e
Good Spirit Lake	Dec 18	-12	-11	0	8	60	64	overcast	cloudy	e
Govenlock I	Dec 15	-20	-18	0	0	1	1	clear	mostly clear	
Govenlock II	Dec 28	-20	-5	2	5	0	3	clear	mostly clear	p
Grasslands NP	Dec 19	-10	7	5	15	0	2	mostly clear	mostly clear	
Grayson	Dec 26	-6	-2	0	10	5	15	overcast, fog	overcast	
Harris	Dec 21	-18	-8	20	30	5	25	mostly clear	clear	f
Hepburn	Jan 4	-5	-2	6	11	10	15	mostly clear	mostly clear	
Holbein	Dec 17							cloudy	cloudy	
Hudson Bay	Jan 5	-8	-5	0		35	40	overcast	overcast	p
Imperial	Dec 18	-20	-11	0	3	10	15	overcast	light snow	p
Indian Head	Dec 29	-16	-14	0	0	20	25	cloudy	cloudy	p
Kelvington	Dec 27	-10	-7	20	25	35	40	overcast	light snow	p
Kenaston	Dec 22	-17	-19	2	5	15			mostly clear	
Kenosee Lake	Dec 27	-11	-7	5	20	2	30	overcast	overcast	f
Ketchen North	Dec 26	-16	-9	0	5	30	40	cloudy	overcast	
Kilwinning	Dec 18	-21	-14	0	0	10	50	mostly clear	mostly clear	p
Kindersley North	Dec 26	-11	-6	3	3	6	6	mostly clear	partly cloudy	
Kinistino	Jan 4	-3	2	2	5	20	45	clear	clear	p

Table 1-2 Weather and Conditions

Locality	Date	Minimum Temp. (°C)	Maximum Temp. (°C)	Minimum Wind (km/hr)	Maximum Wind (km/hr)	Minimum Snow (cm)	Maximum Snow (cm)	Sky A.M.	Sky P.M.	Wild Fruit
Kinloch	Dec 20	-9	-8	2	5	34	36	partly cloudy	overcast, fog	p
Kutawagan Lake	Dec 24	-7	-3	0	5	5	30	cloudy	partly cloudy	p
Kyle	Dec 21	-17	-13	16	40	1	15	partly cloudy	mostly clear	f
LaRonge	Dec 27	-12	-10	2	5	30	40	cloudy	cloudy	p
Last Mountain Lake	Dec 23	-27	-22	0	5	5	20	overcast	partly cloudy	p
Leader North	Dec 29	-25	-14	0	5	1	5	partly cloudy	light fog	g
Love-Torch River	Dec 23	-35	-21	0	5	40	50	clear	mostly clear	p
Luseland	Jan 5	-8	-2	0	10	6	18	mostly clear	mostly clear	f
Macdowall	Jan 1	-10	-8	10	15	20	35	partly cloudy	partly cloudy	p
Macnutt	Dec 28	-8		2	25	20	30	fog	fog	f
Mayview	Dec 23		-23		51		60	clear	partly cloudy	p
Meadow Lake	Dec 26	-10	-6	5	5	12	50	overcast	overcast	g
Moose Jaw	Jan 5	0	5	0	0	0	16	clear	clear	g
Moose Mountain	Dec 20	-7	-2	2	5	3	5	partly cloudy	mostly clear	g
Morse	Dec 22	-22	-17	5	5	10	17	clear	mostly clear	f
Nipawin	Jan 2	-16	-9	19	41	20	60	mostly clear	overcast	g
Nisbet Forest NW	Dec 23	-32		8	15	2	34	clear	clear	g
Nisbet Forest West	Dec 27	-10	-7	5	11	30	45	cloudy	cloudy	g
Pike Lake	Jan 5	1	4	15	35	7	25	partly cloudy	mostly clear	p
Prince Albert	Dec 16	-12	-10	0	10	20	50	light snow	clear	p
Prince Albert NP	Dec 20		-10	0	0	30	42	overcast	overcast	
Qu'Appelle	Dec 29	-11	-7	3	15	10	15	mostly clear	cloudy	
Qu'Appelle Dam	Dec 16	-7	-3	10	21	10	20	light snow	mostly clear	f
Raymore	Dec 25	-6	-5	5	10	10	25	overcast	cloudy	p
Regina	Dec 26	-15	-9	7	19	7	14	cloudy	partly cloudy	f
Rouleau	Dec 15	-4	-2	25	40	15	30	overcast, snow	mostly clear	p
Round Lake	Dec 15	-10	-8	0	5	4	20	overcast	partly cloudy	p
Saltcoats	Dec 27	-10	-10	10	10	15	20	overcast	overcast	p
Sask. Landing PP	Dec 30	-17	-13	0	35	2	30	partly cloudy	overcast	f
Sask. R. Forks	Dec 17	-18	-8	10	15	30	45	light snow	partly cloudy	p
Saskatoon	Dec 26	-7	-5	8	15	10	20	partly cloudy	mostly clear	g
Sawyer Lake	Dec 29	-10		2	5	20	35	fog		p
Shamrock	Dec 27	-12	-8	2	5	10	25	overcast, fog	cloudy	
Skull Creek	Dec 28	-5	-1	5	10	0	0	mostly clear	mostly clear	p
Snowden	Dec 28	-12	-10	0	3	16	45	snow	mostly clear	p
Somme	Jan 2	-14	-14	20	30	30	35	clear	clear	p
Spalding	Jan 5	-14	-11	0	0	30		overcast	cloudy	e
Spinney Hill	Dec 14	-17	-5	5	15	20	45	partly cloudy	partly cloudy	p
Squaw Rapids	Jan 1	-17	-14	5	30	30	50	overcast	partly cloudy	p
Stenen	Jan 1	-24	-18	0	0		35	overcast	overcast	p
Swift Current	Dec 29	-14	-9	0	7	10	20	mostly clear	partly cloudy	
Togo	Jan 5	-5	-2	5	10	30	35	cloudy	overcast	p
Turtleford	Dec 29	-14	-8	2	5	15	30	overcast, fog	overcast	f
Wapiti	Dec 31							clear	clear	g
Weyburn	Dec 15	-10	-8	0	10	7		partly cloudy	mostly clear	
White Bear	Dec 16	-3	-3	0	0			clear	clear	p
Whitewood	Dec 29	-11	-8	0	20	5	25	overcast	overcast	g
Wolseley	Jan 1	-19	-15	10	20	5	10	partly cloudy	light snow	f
Yorkton	Dec 21	-9		17		25	35	overcast	overcast	g

wild fruit crop: poor, fair, good, excellent

Table 2-1 Coverage

Locality	Effort						Habitat															
	Participants	Km on Foot	Hours on Foot	Km by Vehicle	Hours by Vehicle	Hours at Feeders	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest	Deciduous Forest	Aspen / Farmland	Aspen / Prairie	Native Prairie	Tame Pasture	Farmland	Farmstead	Urban	Open Water	Frozen Lake	Riparian	Muskeg	Landfill	
Armit	3	2.0	1.0	225	7.8	0.8		40		5			5	15	10	25						
Avonlea	5	5.0	2.5	115	4.8	6.3			30			10		25		35						
Bangor	8			60	5.0	4.0				20	10				70							
Biggar	12	9.0	6.8	472	18	4.0				17				53		30						
Birch Hills	7	4.0	3.5	109	4.1	4.0			5	40			20	20	5	10						
Bjorkdale	7			12	0.5	6.0			20	5				72	2	1						
Broadview	3	4.0	2.5	127	4.5	1.0			20	40		5		25	5	5						
Bromhead	2	1.0	0.3	134	7.0									95	5							
Candle Lake	6	4.5	5.0	205	13		20	20	40							20						
Christopher Lake	1		3.0					90										10				
Churchbridge	7			105	12	30				10		20		68	2							
Clark's Crossing	28	33	17	597	27	6.0			1	33	7	2	1	6	21	17	1		10		1	
Codette Lake	4	2.0	1.0	104	6.0			10	5	30				30	20		5					
Craven	18	15	4.0	710	21	2.0				25	20		10	10	10	25						
Creighton	2	1.5	0.5	183	6.5	1.5	10	10	10							5	1			64		
Crooked Lake	2	0.5	0.5		5.0				40	30					5	15	10					
Crooked River	12			25	1.5	14		40						40	20							
Cypress Hills PP	7	105	42			21	60	20		10		5			5							
Dorintosh	2	8.0	8.0	50	2.0	5.0	60							40								
Duck Lake	3	16	5.5	100	6.0	0.5	5	35	10	25	5				5	15	x					
Dundurn	1	5.0	3.0	130	4.0				30		5	5	5	35		20						
Duval	5	3.0	1.0	236	10	0.5				10	10		5	55	10	10						
Eastend	6		2.0		5.0	3.0		10		40	30	5		5		10						
Ellisboro	1	0.5	0.5	123	4.5	0.5								50					50			
Emma Lake	4	2.0	1.5	55	5.0	6.0		95							5							
Endeavour	1	3.0	1.0	20	1.0	3.0				20					60	20						
Estevan	5	8.0	6.5	168	6.3	2.0								25		41	7		27			
Estuary North	3	4.0	5.0	90	5.0	2.0			20			40	10	20	10							
Fenton	4	3.0	0.8	122	4.3	2.0				20			12	40	15	10	3					
Fort Qu'Appelle	13	1.0	0.5	183	7.0	1.5			20	20	10			10	10	25	5					
Fort Walsh	5	5.0	2.5	217	11		10	10			10	40		5	20		5					
Gardiner Dam	5	8.0	6.5	324	15					9				60		4	22		5			
Good Spirit Lake	8	3.0	1.0	116	7.0	1.0		5	5	5		5	5	30	5	40						
Govenlock I	2			160	9.0							40	20	30	10							
Govenlock II	5	2.0	1.0	142	8.7							50		5	35		10					
Grasslands NP	34	45	102									60	20	10		10						
Grayson	4	8.0	2.0	98	4.0	1.0			5	30	5		5	30	20	4	1					
Harris	5	4.0	3.0	196	9.0	1.0				31				56		13						
Hepburn	4				5.5					100												
Holbein	2					4.0		25		75												
Hudson Bay	13			40	1.0	20		25	25						50							
Imperial	1	3.0	1.0	121	5.3						1	1	2	92	1	1						
Indian Head	23	12	4.0	133	8.5	20				10	5		10	70	5							
Kelvington	3			41	2.0	2.0				30				60	10							
Kenaston	2		1.0	100	3.0	1.0				75					10	15						
Kenosee Lake	3			117	5.0	4.5		5	40	10	5					40						
Ketchen North	1	0.5	1.0	50	1.5	6.5				30			20	20	20	10						
Kilwinning	2	1.0	0.5	151	6.0			15		35			5	35								
Kindersley North	2				3.7	1.0																
Kinistino	2		5.0	10	1.0	0.5		30					40	20	10							

Table 2-2 Coverage

Locality	Effort						Habitat															
	Participants	Km on Foot	Hours on Foot	Km by Vehicle	Hours by Vehicle	Hours at Feeders	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest	Deciduous Forest	Aspen / Farmland	Aspen / Prairie	Native Prairie	Tame Pasture	Farmland	Farmstead	Urban	Open Water	Frozen Lake	Riparian	Muskeg	Landfill	
Kinloch	5	6.0	2.5	85	6.0	10	10	30	30	10					20							
Kutawagan Lake	2	1.0	0.5	190	7.6	0.5				5	5	10	20	30	15	15						
Kyle	18	12	2.5	434	18	2.5					2	26	5	63	1	1			2			
LaRonge	7	3.0	1.5	48	2.5	5.0	20	55								25						
Last Mountain Lake	2	1.0	0.5	183	6.4	0.5				5	5	10	20	40	5	15						
Leader North	1	4.0	2.0	30	4.0	2.0						50		25	25							
Love-Torch River	22			256	12	20	10	10		60					10	10						
Luseland	10	6.0	4.0	154	6.0	4.0				60	5	5		10	10	10						
Macdowall	2					4.0								10	90							
Macnutt	2			80	5.0					25	20	5	15	25	5	5						
Mayview	1				1.0	6.0		75		25												
Meadow Lake	6	8.0	2.0	180	2.0	5.0		40						30		30						
Moose Jaw	14	27	7.8	110	8.0	15	4	5				11		4		76						
Moose Mountain	4		0.3	100	4.5			70				2		20	3	5						
Morse	9	3.5	0.5	417	24								3	90	7							
Nipawin	13	5.0	2.0	131	8.7	30	20	10		5				20	10	30	5					
Nisbet Forest NW	1		1.5			3.0		30							70							
Nisbet Forest West	5	2.0	2.5	130	5.5	4.5	15		10				10	60		5						
Pike Lake	45	40	31	466	30				15	10			5	15	15	40						
Prince Albert	21	11	7.8	302	16	2.0	20			20				10	5	45						
Prince Albert NP	12	33	19					90								10						
Qu'Appelle	5			96	12	4.0				80					20							
Qu'Appelle Dam	8	8.0	5.8	459	13				12	15	5	7	12	10	10	18	11					
Raymore	2	1.0	0.5	179	8.7	0.8				20			10	25	15	20						
Regina	35	81	37	595	20				5	10	5		10	30	10	30						
Rouleau	6			50	11	8.0						5	5	80	5	5						
Round Lake	3	1.0	0.5	158	5.5	1.0			20	30					10	20	20					
Saltcoats	12	1.0	0.5	224	11	8.0				100												
Sask. Landing PP	7	8.0	3.0	290	16					20		25	5	39	1				10			
Sask. R. Forks	3	4.8	2.0	79	5.0		20	20	20	10			5	20	5							
Saskatoon	114	132	78	1037	49	140	2	1	2	14	2	1	1	7	6	56	3		4		1	
Sawyer Lake	4	36	12	25	2.0	8.0		50		30				20								
Shamrock	7	2.0	1.5	290	27								2	63	35							
Skull Creek	2	6.0	3.0	25	4.0				10	60		10	10		10							
Snowden	17		1.5	84	2.0	5.8		10						20	60	10						
Somme	11	1.0	0.5	163	5.0	1.5		20	20	20				20	10	10						
Spalding	2	1.0	2.0	30	2.0				10	40				20		25						
Spinney Hill	2	2.0	0.5	150	6.2				30	30				35	5							
Squaw Rapids	5	4.0	3.0	211	12	0.5		60						15	5		20					
Stenen	2							100														
Swift Current	17	30	25	325	11	9.0						10		50		40						
Togo	12	3.0	1.0	70	3.0	18	10	30		30		10		20								
Turtleford	9	10	5.0	280	9.5	11				40				50	10							
Wapiti	14			249	11	4.0		30					20	40	10							
Weyburn	16	1.0		330	11	1.0								60		40						
White Bear	3	4.0	1.0	84	5.0							10		60	30							
Whitewood	21	4.0	4.5	292	20	41			10	20					5	65						
Wolseley	2			93	4.0	1.0				25				65		10						
Yorkton	21	10	1.0	170	8.0	10				5		3	2	35	5	50						

Table 3-1 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Armit 31 Dec 2007	Avonlea 28 Dec 2007	Bangor 30 Dec 2007	Biggar 27 Dec 2007	Birch Hills 18 Dec 2007	Bjorkdale 4 Jan 2008	Broadview 23 Dec 2007	Bromhead 2 Jan 2008	Candle Lake 28 Dec 2007	Christopher Lake 4 Jan 2008	Churchbridge 15 Dec 2007	Clark's Crossing 15 Dec 2007
Canada Goose												
Mallard				4								
Common Goldeneye												
Gray Partridge				9	21	(7)	(17)	24				23
Ring-necked Pheasant								39				
Ruffed Grouse	1								3			
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1		53	76			33	13			9	20
Bald Eagle												1
Northern Goshawk					1						1	1
Golden Eagle												
Prairie Falcon												
Rock Pigeon		103		226	29		7	1			7	363
Eurasian Collared-Dove												1
Great Horned Owl		1	2	1			1	9	1			3
Snowy Owl		1			1							1
Great Gray Owl												
Short-eared Owl												1
Downy Woodpecker		(1)	8	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	4	7
Hairy Woodpecker	1	2	8	4	9		3	1	2		4	8
Northern Flicker				(1)								
Pileated Woodpecker					1				1			1
Northern Shrike	1						1					1
Gray Jay	1					1			13			
Blue Jay	39	3		4	1	3	1		13	4		7
Black-billed Magpie	11	6	22	106	98		19	1	8		7	186
American Crow												
Common Raven	58		34	71	56		18	1	182	1	25	57
Horned Lark				12	3			56				
Black-capped Chickadee	15	4	77	5	72	14	25		62	12	38	100
Boreal Chickadee				1					33			
Red-breasted Nuthatch		(1)		9			1		4	3	1	4
White-breasted Nuthatch		1	3	1			2		2		2	
Townsend's Solitaire												
American Robin												17
European Starling		15		16	36		14					164
Bohemian Waxwing		(1)		1019	242		50					205
Cedar Waxwing				1								
Dark-eyed Junco		1		1								1
Snow Bunting	1272	7		292	200		130	10935			69	417
Pine Grosbeak	39		7	(3)		6			106		5	1
House Finch		13		10								7
Common Redpoll	22		26	116	262	10	(1)	15	37	46	80	641
Hoary Redpoll	1			1	6			1			2	1
Pine Siskin		(1)										
Evening Grosbeak	12				1	10						
House Sparrow	10	68	153	358	220	15	324	167			122	2156
Total Birds Count Day	1485	225	393	2348	1263	61	639	11269	477	68	376	4395
Extra Birds Count Period		4	1	4		7	18					1
Total Species Count Day	16	13	11	25	20	9	17	16	19	7	15	28
Extra Species Count Period		4	1	2		1	2					1

Table 3-2 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Codette Lake 29 Dec 2007	Craven 15 Dec 2007	Creighton 29 Dec 2007	Crooked Lake 19 Dec 2007	Crooked River 29 Dec 2007	Cypress Hills PP 29 Dec 2007	Dorintosh 2 Jan 2008	Duck Lake 19 Dec 2007	Dundurn 20 Dec 2007	Duval 27 Dec 2007	Eastend 2 Jan 2008	Ellisboro 28 Dec 2007
Canada Goose				3								
Mallard				16								
Common Goldeneye				2								
Gray Partridge		22										
Ring-necked Pheasant											1	
Ruffed Grouse		1		1	4	1		1				
Sharp-tailed Grouse		14	15	2	3				21	24	27	(7)
Bald Eagle	1			1		2					1	1
Northern Goshawk	1						(1)				1	
Golden Eagle										1		
Prairie Falcon												
Rock Pigeon	1	10	38	75				22		35	36	7
Eurasian Collared-Dove		1										
Great Horned Owl								1	1	1		
Snowy Owl		1										1
Great Gray Owl							2					
Short-eared Owl						1						
Downy Woodpecker	6	11	1	4	5	3	4	1		3	4	1
Hairy Woodpecker	3	7	2	1	1	6	4	(1)	1	3	1	1
Northern Flicker												
Pileated Woodpecker	2											
Northern Shrike		3		2		2					(1)	
Gray Jay			4		3		8					
Blue Jay	6	14		6	12		9	4			1	
Black-billed Magpie	18	45	4	8	38	43	2	10	9	31	37	5
American Crow		1										
Common Raven	93	9	313	16	54	2	2	15	10	33		36
Horned Lark		3								6		
Black-capped Chickadee	34	87	7	78	38		23	16	4	39	64	9
Boreal Chickadee	2		5					4				
Red-breasted Nuthatch		7				25	3			2	6	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	13		10	3	2	1	3				(1)
Townsend's Solitaire		3										
American Robin		(1)							1			
European Starling					5					32	6	30
Bohemian Waxwing		20	21			200		29	140	80	48	(14)
Cedar Waxwing		1							10			
Dark-eyed Junco		2			1					1	5	
Snow Bunting	170	469			(30)	24	50	30	23	285	400	60
Pine Grosbeak	20	5	19		45		10	4		9		5
House Finch		12									38	
Common Redpoll	64	10	32		30	20	3	5	10	17	51	85
Hoary Redpoll			2		34						2	5
Pine Siskin												
Evening Grosbeak	15		47		26		25	1				
House Sparrow	22	451		4	94	12		5	31	378	126	35
Total Birds Count Day	460	1224	555	230	396	347	147	155	261	980	866	282
Extra Birds Count Period		1			30		5	1			3	22
Total Species Count Day	18	28	16	17	17	17	15	18	12	18	20	15
Extra Species Count Period		1			1		2	1			3	3

Table 3-3 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Emma Lake 4 Jan 2008	Endeavour 16 Dec 2007	Estevan 5 Jan 2008	Estuary North 3 Jan 2008	Fenton 15 Dec 2007	Fort Qu'Appelle 15 Dec 2007	Fort Walsh 27 Dec 2007	Gardiner Dam 17 Dec 2007	Good Spirit Lake 18 Dec 2007	Govenlock I 15 Dec 2007	Govenlock II 28 Dec 2007	Grasslands NP 19 Dec 2007
Canada Goose			11465			565		4125				
Mallard			207			23		4457				
Common Goldeneye			177			4		165				
Gray Partridge			5	9				58		20	13	15
Ring-necked Pheasant			74	24			T				25	15
Ruffed Grouse	1				2	(1)	T		1			
Sharp-tailed Grouse		(1)	1	56		26	12	29		12	33	1
Bald Eagle			(2)			1	1	15				
Northern Goshawk			1	2			1					
Golden Eagle							2	1				2
Prairie Falcon											2	
Rock Pigeon		8	91	2	91	169		44		1	1	66
Eurasian Collared-Dove			5			2						
Great Horned Owl			4	1	1	2		5	1	1	1	1
Snowy Owl			(1)	2				3		5	3	
Great Gray Owl	(1)	1			1							
Short-eared Owl				2							6	
Downy Woodpecker	4	1	3	5	2	11		3	6			
Hairy Woodpecker	2	3	4		2	10	2	2	5			
Northern Flicker			1			(1)		1				
Pileated Woodpecker		(1)		2					1			
Northern Shrike			1			2	1					
Gray Jay	10	2										
Blue Jay	9	3	1	14	4	7	1	22	2			
Black-billed Magpie	2	6	11	32	48	4	49	52	13	20	9	15
American Crow						3						
Common Raven	123	60			35	7	8	10	28			
Horned Lark				1						67	214	5
Black-capped Chickadee	130	9	11	5	47	62	43	17	33			10
Boreal Chickadee	25					(2)						
Red-breasted Nuthatch	7		1		2	2	2	6				
White-breasted Nuthatch	8	2	3		3	9			5			
Townsend's Solitaire					1							
American Robin			1	3	1	1						
European Starling		16	27			(27)		36			10	
Bohemian Waxwing		4	200	680	315	55		213				30
Cedar Waxwing			4									
Dark-eyed Junco				4								1
Snow Bunting					605	90	57	331	55	800	538	39
Pine Grosbeak	7	18			26	2			26			
House Finch			2			15						
Common Redpoll	8	35	4	80	74	2	31	215	25	8		
Hoary Redpoll							2					
Pine Siskin			22			6						
Evening Grosbeak	31	40			12							
House Sparrow	6	50	138	130	16	25	34	370		12	60	16
Total Birds Count Day	375	268	12511	1056	1289	1107	284	10313	201	947	934	226
Extra Birds Count Period	2	2	4			36						
Total Species Count Day	17	17	37	21	21	28	18	35	13	11	17	17
Extra Species Count Period	2	2	3			8						

Table 3-4 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Grayson 26 Dec 2007	Harris 21 Dec 2007	Hepburn 4 Jan 2008	Holbein 17 Dec 2007	Hudson Bay 5 Jan 2008	Imperial 18 Dec 2007	Indian Head 29 Dec 2007	Kelvington 27 Dec 2007	Kenaston 22 Dec 2007	Kenosee Lake 27 Dec 2007	Ketchen North 26 Dec 2007	Kilwinning 18 Dec 2007
Canada Goose	3											
Mallard	5											
Common Goldeneye												
Gray Partridge		37				5	8	8				12
Ring-necked Pheasant												
Ruffed Grouse					1		4				9	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	28	3			2		85		5	11		4
Bald Eagle					1		2				(1)	
Northern Goshawk												
Golden Eagle		1										
Prairie Falcon												
Rock Pigeon	5	173	57		35	37	52		21	11	11	
Eurasian Collared-Dove		2										
Great Horned Owl		5				(2)	3	(1)		(1)		1
Snowy Owl			2		1	1	1					
Great Gray Owl					1							
Short-eared Owl												
Downy Woodpecker	2	2		2		(1)	18	3		6	2	3
Hairy Woodpecker	2	2	2	3	14		16	6		11	3	2
Northern Flicker												1
Pileated Woodpecker					1							
Northern Shrike					(1)	(1)					1	
Gray Jay					7						1	
Blue Jay			3	6	37		22	6	1	37	7	14
Black-billed Magpie	12	36	20		19	16	35	2	25	10	10	72
American Crow												
Common Raven	26	14	27		149	20	33	11	5	10	25	53
Horned Lark		96	1			37	8		10			
Black-capped Chickadee	29	4	33	5	234		81	18	4	96	8	43
Boreal Chickadee					4							4
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1		1	1		17			12		
White-breasted Nuthatch	2			1	17		11	1		15	1	
Townsend's Solitaire												
American Robin							6					
European Starling							32					3
Bohemian Waxwing			34		(20)	1	209				(36)	
Cedar Waxwing												
Dark-eyed Junco				1			14	1		3		
Snow Bunting	328	482	318		22	112	56	150	28	50		345
Pine Grosbeak			7	3	213	(2)		25		28	3	24
House Finch							4					
Common Redpoll		404		2	138	61		30	8	24	68	14
Hoary Redpoll		2					27				11	
Pine Siskin							3					8
Evening Grosbeak				29	92					26		72
House Sparrow		158	3		18	278	523		100	5	57	95
Total Birds Count Day	442	1423	507	53	1017	571	1272	262	207	363	217	770
Extra Birds Count Period					21	6		1		1	37	
Total Species Count Day	11	18	12	10	22	11	27	13	10	18	15	18
Extra Species Count Period					2	4		1		1	2	

Table 3-5 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Kindersley North 26 Dec 2007	Kinistino 4 Jan 2008	Kinloch 20 Dec 2007	Kutawagan Lake 24 Dec 2007	Kyle 21 Dec 2007	LaRonge 27 Dec 2007	Last Mountain Lake 23 Dec 2007	Leader North 29 Dec 2007	Love-Torch River 23 Dec 2007	Luseland 5 Jan 2008	Macdowall 1 Jan 2008	Macnutt 28 Dec 2007
Canada Goose	(1)											
Mallard												
Common Goldeneye												
Gray Partridge	9	2			496			10		37		
Ring-necked Pheasant								14				
Ruffed Grouse		5	4			2			3			5
Sharp-tailed Grouse				13	18		8	6	35	1		
Bald Eagle		1	4					2	(1)			1
Northern Goshawk			(1)	1					(1)			1
Golden Eagle								2				
Prairie Falcon	1				1			1				
Rock Pigeon	12		5	47	225		21	4	1	87		
Eurasian Collared-Dove					3							
Great Horned Owl	3			2	17			2		1		1
Snowy Owl	4				6					2		1
Great Gray Owl		1										
Short-eared Owl	1				(1)			2				
Downy Woodpecker		1	4		1	3		2	21	1	1	7
Hairy Woodpecker		1	7		(1)	3			17		2	7
Northern Flicker												
Pileated Woodpecker		1				(1)		1	(1)			
Northern Shrike			1						(1)	(1)		
Gray Jay		2	6			7			7			
Blue Jay		8	25		5	7		2	24	14		12
Black-billed Magpie	12	14	24	18	188	2	9	12	82	27		16
American Crow					1			1				
Common Raven	2	6	62	4	4	598	3	1	269	2	3	59
Horned Lark	16			25	25					9		6
Black-capped Chickadee		8	55	2	4	60	1	2	116	7	6	56
Boreal Chickadee			(1)			8			(2)			1
Red-breasted Nuthatch					1	2			9	8		4
White-breasted Nuthatch			5						10			2
Townsend's Solitaire										1		
American Robin										(1)		
European Starling					2		9	4	6	2		
Bohemian Waxwing					6		1	100	(3)	87		12
Cedar Waxwing												
Dark-eyed Junco	(3)				7	(1)	1			5	1	
Snow Bunting	75	102	146	58	630	(4)	1242		372	75		40
Pine Grosbeak		6	44		2	25			87	(1)	31	39
House Finch										41		
Common Redpoll	(5)	10	7	10	33	180	1		208	95	4	50
Hoary Redpoll									11			
Pine Siskin	(1)									4		
Evening Grosbeak		2	27			55			25		5	
House Sparrow	50		7	150	1690		220	6	38	94		6
Total Birds Count Day	185	172	433	330	3368	956	1516	175	1341	600	53	330
Extra Birds Count Period	12		4		3	9			9	3		1
Total Species Count Day	11	17	17	11	24	15	11	20	19	21	8	23
Extra Species Count Period	5		4		3	6			6	3		1

Table 3-6 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Mayview 23 Dec 2007	Meadow Lake 26 Dec 2007	Moose Jaw 5 Jan 2008	Moose Mountain 20 Dec 2007	Morse 22 Dec 2007	Nipawin 2 Jan 2008	Nisbet Forest NW 23 Dec 2007	Nisbet Forest West 27 Dec 2007	Pike Lake 5 Jan 2008	Prince Albert 16 Dec 2007	Prince Albert NP 20 Dec 2007
Canada Goose											
Mallard											
Common Goldeneye										1	
Gray Partridge			42		631	7			13		
Ring-necked Pheasant			1		1						
Ruffed Grouse	1			1		4	(2)		1		8
Sharp-tailed Grouse				12	87			(1)	86		
Bald Eagle					2	1			(2)		
Northern Goshawk					1	1			2		
Golden Eagle					2						
Prairie Falcon					1						
Rock Pigeon			853	93	34	14	(24)	12	62	252	
Eurasian Collared-Dove			4								
Great Horned Owl			3		16				3		
Snowy Owl			1		2					1	
Great Gray Owl	1	1					(1)				1
Short-eared Owl					1						
Downy Woodpecker			8	7	1	7	6	3	21	3	2
Hairy Woodpecker	2	1	3	4		7	4	3	18	5	2
Northern Flicker			4						2		
Pileated Woodpecker									7		2
Northern Shrike					1	1		1	1	2	
Gray Jay	2					1	1			1	14
Blue Jay	4	(3)	4	8		5	4	10	33	5	
Black-billed Magpie		4	24	3	29		1	14	101	84	10
American Crow											1
Common Raven		25		8	(1)	381	4	41	77	308	17
Horned Lark					362	(1)			2		
Black-capped Chickadee	4	5	27	30		34	13	45	281	129	35
Boreal Chickadee	2						(2)	1		4	24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	3	6	2	1	6	(1)	1	7	1	1
White-breasted Nuthatch		4	6	4		3	1	6	15	1	
Townsend's Solitaire					1						
American Robin					1						
European Starling			300		8						
Bohemian Waxwing				406	20	50		(10)	174	3293	
Cedar Waxwing											
Dark-eyed Junco		3	6			1	1			11	
Snow Bunting		30	80		3900	794	(10)	371	493	142	3
Pine Grosbeak	18	14				9	4	5	66	61	11
House Finch		(4)	13		2						
Common Redpoll		19		12	147	171	(8)	28	373	140	
Hoary Redpoll		(2)				6			11	8	
Pine Siskin									2		
Evening Grosbeak	12	19				76		88	1	52	
House Sparrow		11	174	78	573	57			429	252	
Total Birds Count Day	47	140	1562	668	5824	1637	39	629	2283	4775	138
Extra Birds Count Period		9			1	3	49	11	2		
Total Species Count Day	10	14	21	14	24	23	10	15	28	26	17
Extra Species Count Period		3			1	3	8	2	1		

Table 3-7 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Qu'Appelle 29 Dec 2007	Qu'Appelle Dam 16 Dec 2007	Raymore 25 Dec 2007	Regina 26 Dec 2007	Rouleau 15 Dec 2007	Round Lake 15 Dec 2007	Saltcoats 27 Dec 2007	Sask. Landing PP 30 Dec 2007	Sask. R. Forks 17 Dec 2007	Saskatoon 26 Dec 2007	Sawyer Lake 29 Dec 2007
Canada Goose				1701		86				62	
Mallard		122		32		23				52	
Common Goldeneye		12				9				290	
Gray Partridge		15		187	7	2		27		16	
Ring-necked Pheasant								8		2	
Ruffed Grouse	2		(1)				11			(1)	3
Sharp-tailed Grouse		24	1	64		1	14	7		10	
Bald Eagle		7				2				1	
Northern Goshawk		1								1	
Golden Eagle						(1)		1			
Prairie Falcon		1						1			
Rock Pigeon	44	31	33	1017	15	8	45	29		3104	
Eurasian Collared-Dove		5									
Great Horned Owl		3	(1)	13				3		3	
Snowy Owl				7	(1)		(1)	3			
Great Gray Owl									1		(1)
Short-eared Owl						1					
Downy Woodpecker	2	3	4	24		6	12	1	2	39	1
Hairy Woodpecker	3	1	4	6	1	2	10		2	30	1
Northern Flicker		1		9						21	
Pileated Woodpecker	(1)					1					
Northern Shrike				2			2			6	
Gray Jay									2		(2)
Blue Jay		7	(1)	2		2	5	4	6	125	
Black-billed Magpie	29	42	8	33	1	8	19	36	37	376	1
American Crow	8			2						17	
Common Raven	7	8	39	9		9	46	(6)	22	97	10
Horned Lark		4	(5)					47			
Black-capped Chickadee	20	18	29	58		131	30	10	42	762	27
Boreal Chickadee							1			(1)	
Red-breasted Nuthatch		4		68		7	2			251	
White-breasted Nuthatch			1	16		17	4		1	13	3
Townsend's Solitaire		1		1				1		6	
American Robin				1		1	1			25	
European Starling		1		125	64					161	
Bohemian Waxwing		157	1	305		(30)	77	126		638	
Cedar Waxwing										251	
Dark-eyed Junco		1		43			(1)			15	
Snow Bunting		330	1265	208	150		165	70	148	241	167
Pine Grosbeak		3	1				3		29	21	6
House Finch				44						619	
Common Redpoll	20	30	200	15		(18)	150	1	202	400	
Hoary Redpoll			1							10	4
Pine Siskin						1					
Evening Grosbeak									25		44
House Sparrow	58	526	26	1244	116	10	12	438	37	3834	24
Total Birds Count Day	193	1361	1614	5246	354	329	610	813	556	11577	291
Extra Birds Count Period	1		8		1	49	2	7		4	4
Total Species Count Day	10	28	15	32	7	22	20	18	14	44	12
Extra Species Count Period	1		4		1	3	2	2		4	3

Table 3-8 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Shamrock 27 Dec 2007	Skull Creek 28 Dec 2007	Snowden 28 Dec 2007	Somme 2 Jan 2008	Spalding 5 Jan 2008	Spinney Hill 14 Dec 2007	Squaw Rapids 1 Jan 2008	Stenen 1 Jan 2008	Swift Current 29 Dec 2007	Togo 5 Jan 2008	Turtieford 29 Dec 2007
Canada Goose											
Mallard							4		4		
Common Goldeneye							130				
Gray Partridge	209	25		2		15			95		5
Ring-necked Pheasant	4	2							13		
Ruffed Grouse			1	3		3	8	1		1	(1)
Sharp-tailed Grouse	47	30	4	8		3	10		54	2	(10)
Bald Eagle		1		(2)			2				
Northern Goshawk			(1)			1					
Golden Eagle	1	2							1		
Prairie Falcon	2	1									
Rock Pigeon	37	10	4	3	3	7			907		100
Eurasian Collared-Dove									79		
Great Horned Owl	10	2		(1)					5		1
Snowy Owl	7					1			8		
Great Gray Owl											
Short-eared Owl	1										
Downy Woodpecker		3	7	7	2	1	2	2	5	14	11
Hairy Woodpecker		1	3	5	1		5	2	1	18	13
Northern Flicker									3		
Pileated Woodpecker				(1)				1			
Northern Shrike	1					2					
Gray Jay			3	2			2	2		2	
Blue Jay	1	2	15	23		6	25	2	2	25	1
Black-billed Magpie	18	50	44	16	2	48	29	2	89	12	78
American Crow											
Common Raven		1	86	153	7	25	42	25		32	97
Horned Lark	80	300				2			216		2
Black-capped Chickadee		50	75	87	5	10	30	8	7	109	63
Boreal Chickadee			12				2			2	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	2	4		1	2			20	4	
White-breasted Nuthatch			4	6		1			1	7	
Townsend's Solitaire									3		
American Robin									2		
European Starling	14			(8)			1		24		
Bohemian Waxwing	8			(8)					5		2
Cedar Waxwing		30									(42)
Dark-eyed Junco	(4)	6							14		
Snow Bunting	1450	200	20	297	60	365	32		45	19	61
Pine Grosbeak			92	94	4	15	44	15		107	46
House Finch									56		
Common Redpoll	69	60	142	60	5	115	31	15	11	47	210
Hoary Redpoll				(1)							1
Pine Siskin				6		3			2		
Evening Grosbeak			12	51	2	4	2	35		79	
House Sparrow	715	30	19	55	40	23	5		2213		352
Total Birds Count Day	2675	838	547	878	133	652	410	110	3895	480	1046
Extra Birds Count Period	4		3	22							54
Total Species Count Day	19	22	18	18	13	21	22	12	34	16	18
Extra Species Count Period	1		3	7							4

Table 3-9 Species found in 8 or more localities () = seen during count period

Aves	Wapiti 31 Dec 2007	Weyburn 15 Dec 2007	White Bear 16 Dec 2007	Whitewood 29 Dec 2007	Wolseley 1 Jan 2008	Yorkton 21 Dec 2007	Totals Count Day	Extras Count Period	# of Counts Seen Count Day	# of Counts Seen Count Period
Canada Goose							18010	1	8	9
Mallard						10	4959		13	13
Common Goldeneye							790		9	9
Gray Partridge		21	57	22		4	2245	24	41	43
Ring-necked Pheasant		3	2				228		16	16
Ruffed Grouse	2			(1)	5	3	107	7	35	41
Sharp-tailed Grouse	(1)	82	31	18		1	1296	20	57	62
Bald Eagle			1	1			53	8	24	29
Northern Goshawk							18	4	16	20
Golden Eagle			2				18	1	12	13
Prairie Falcon							11		9	9
Rock Pigeon	1	184	115	110	35	178	9577	24	71	72
Eurasian Collared-Dove		17					119		10	10
Great Horned Owl	(1)	2	4	2		2	145	7	43	49
Snowy Owl		4	5	(1)		1	76	4	28	32
Great Gray Owl							10	3	9	12
Short-eared Owl							16	1	9	10
Downy Woodpecker	5	8		21	2	15	448	2	80	82
Hairy Woodpecker	6	3		10	2	16	395	2	79	81
Northern Flicker		1					44	2	10	12
Pileated Woodpecker	(1)			(1)			22	7	13	20
Northern Shrike			(1)	(1)	1		36	7	22	29
Gray Jay	9						113	2	26	27
Blue Jay	21	1		8	1	12	789	4	72	74
Black-billed Magpie	91	11	36	48	3	24	3097		93	93
American Crow							34		8	8
Common Raven	63			66	6	62	4516	7	81	83
Horned Lark			33	(2)			1648	8	29	32
Black-capped Chickadee	53	1	12	254	9	77	4642		90	90
Boreal Chickadee							135	8	18	23
Red-breasted Nuthatch		13		4		8	562	2	53	55
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	3		17	(2)	5	280	3	53	55
Townsend's Solitaire							18		9	9
American Robin		1				2	64	2	15	17
European Starling	35	63	71			33	1365	35	33	35
Bohemian Waxwing		19	12	206	138	120	9758	122	45	53
Cedar Waxwing				34		4	335	42	8	9
Dark-eyed Junco	2	10		3			166	9	30	34
Snow Bunting	116	552	450	283	310	100	34896	44	77	80
Pine Grosbeak	69					33	1667	6	57	60
House Finch		4		3			883	4	16	17
Common Redpoll	164		2	189	4	201	6644	32	81	85
Hoary Redpoll				6			155	3	23	25
Pine Siskin				5			62	2	11	13
Evening Grosbeak	90						1145		36	36
House Sparrow	7	305	530	668	167	831	22965		82	82
Total Birds Count Day	738	1409	1363	1984	683	1743	135246			
Extra Birds Count Period	3		4	7	2			498		
Total Species Count Day	18	24	16	24	13	24	94			
Extra Species Count Period	3		3	6	1			5		



*Glaucous Gull swallowing fish, photographed on the Gardiner Dam CBC,
December 17, 2007.*

Nick Saunders

Table 4-1 Species found in fewer than 8 localities on count day

Species	Locality and Number (* = Count Period)
Cackling Goose	Gardiner Dam (18)
Tundra Swan	Crooked Lake (1), Round Lake (1)
Green-winged Teal	Gardiner Dam (3)
Redhead	Gardiner Dam (6)
Greater Scaup	Gardiner Dam (2)
Lesser Scaup	Estevan (10), Gardiner Dam (10), Saskatoon (2)
Bufflehead	Estevan (3), Fort Qu'Appelle (1), Gardiner Dam (1)
Barrow's Goldeneye	Saskatoon (1*)
Hooded Merganser	Estevan (1), Fort Qu'Appelle (1), Squaw Rapids (1)
Common Merganser	Estevan (4), Gardiner Dam (85), Macnutt (2), Qu'Appelle Dam (3), Saskatoon (5), Squaw Rapids (1)
Greater Sage-Grouse	Govenlock II (1)
Spruce Grouse	Candle Lake (1), Kinistino (2), LaRonge (1*), Prince Albert NP (1)
Willow Ptarmigan	Creighton (44), Dorintosh (4*), LaRonge (3)
Wild Turkey	Broadview (8)
American White Pelican	Gardiner Dam (2)
Northern Harrier	Estuary North (1), Govenlock II (2), Grasslands NP (1)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Fort Qu'Appelle (1*), Saskatoon (1)
Cooper's Hawk	Saskatoon (1*)
Red-tailed Hawk	Saskatoon (1)
Rough-legged Hawk	Armit (1), Estevan (1), Estuary North (1), Fort Walsh (6), Govenlock I (1), Govenlock II (9), Grasslands NP (3)
American Kestrel	Estevan (1*)
Merlin	Eastend (1*), Estevan (1), Moose Jaw (2), Saskatoon (10), Swift Current (1), Whitewood (1*)
Gyr Falcon	Bromhead (1), Craven (1), Cypress Hills PP (1), Sask. Landing PP (1*), Saskatoon (1), Turtleford (1*)
American Coot	Estevan (17)
Glaucous Gull	Gardiner Dam (1)
Mourning Dove	Kinloch (1*), Nipawin (1*), Pike Lake (1), Swift Current (1), Wapiti (2)
Eastern Screech-Owl	Somme (1*)
Northern Hawk Owl	Macnutt (1*), Nipawin (1), Turtleford (1)
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Clark's Crossing (1*), Kyle (1*), Leader North (1), Saltcoats (1)
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Yorkton (1)
American Three-toed Woodpecker	Candle Lake (4), Codette Lake (1), Creighton (1), Duck Lake (2), Emma Lake (1*), Fort Walsh (1), Hudson Bay (10), LaRonge (1*), Prince Albert NP (4), Snowden (1*)
Black-backed Woodpecker	Candle Lake (1), Christopher Lake (1), Emma Lake (1), Macnutt (1), Nisbet Forest NW (1*), Prince Albert (1), Prince Albert NP (2), Sawyer Lake (1*), Snowden (1*), Squaw Rapids (2)
Mountain Chickadee	Eastend (1*)
Brown Creeper	Bjorkdale (1), Cypress Hills PP (2), Emma Lake (1), Gardiner Dam (2), LaRonge (1*), Regina (1), Saskatoon (1), Weyburn (1)
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Gardiner Dam (2), Kenosee Lake (2), Prince Albert (1), Round Lake (1), Saskatoon (5)
Varied Thrush	Meadow Lake (1), Regina (1)
American Tree Sparrow	Eastend (11), Fort Walsh (30), Gardiner Dam (1), Govenlock II (7), Harris (1), Prince Albert (2)
Chipping Sparrow	Cypress Hills PP (1), White Bear (2*)
White-throated Sparrow	Macnutt (1), Regina (1), Saskatoon (1), Turtleford (2)
Harris's Sparrow	Kyle (1), Skull Creek (30), Swift Current (4)
White-crowned Sparrow	Kyle (2), Nipawin (1*)

Table 4-2 Species found in fewer than 8 localities on count day

Species	Locality and Number (* = Count Period)
Lapland Longspur	Bromhead (2), Weyburn (100)
Red-winged Blackbird	Bangor (1*), Biggar (1), Birch Hills (1), Imperial (3), Swift Current (1)
Western Meadowlark	Raymore (1)
Rusty Blackbird	Indian Head (1), Whitewood (5)
Brewer's Blackbird	Endeavour (10), Kinloch (1*)
Common Grackle	Craven (1), Dorintosh (1), Estevan (6), Fenton (1), Kelvington (1), Regina (6)
Brown-headed Cowbird	Saskatoon (1)
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	LaRonge (1)
Purple Finch	Estevan (2), Fort Qu'Appelle (1*), Indian Head (1), Kenosee Lake (6), Kindersley North (2*), Swift Current (2)
Red Crossbill	Spalding (1)
White-winged Crossbill	Fort Qu'Appelle (1*), Pike Lake (1), Saskatoon (50)
American Goldfinch	Candle Lake (3), Estevan (2), Fort Qu'Appelle (2*), Moose Jaw (1), Swift Current (1), White Bear (1*), Whitewood (1)

Table 5 Birds not identified to species

Category	Locality and Number (* = Count Period)
Hawk sp.	Grasslands NP (1)
Eagle sp.	Fort Walsh (1)
Falcon sp.	Grasslands NP (1), Regina (1)
Woodpecker sp.	Grasslands NP (1)
Sparrow sp.	Grasslands NP (3)
Crossbill sp.	Duck Lake (2), Prince Albert (15)



*Black-backed Woodpecker
photographed on the Squaw
Rapids CBC, January 1, 2008.
Nick Saunders*

Table 6. New (in bold and italics) and tying high counts for individual species 2007. Count period results are in brackets.

LOCATION	2007 SPECIES COUNT		PREVIOUS LOCATION, YEAR HIGH
Saskatoon	1	Barrow's Goldeneye	1 Squaw Rapids 1997
Creighton	44	<i>Willow Ptarmigan</i>	35 <i>Creighton 2006</i>
Govenlock II	2	Northern Harrier	2 Luseland 1994
Swift Current	79	<i>Eurasian Collared-Dove</i>	30 <i>Moose Jaw 2005</i>
Somme	(1)	Eastern Screech-Owl	1 Yorkton 1985, Kamsack 1989, Estevan 1995
(Clark's Crossing), Kyle), Leader North, Saltcoats	1	Northern Saw-whet Owl	1 North to Maidstone Bridge
Yorkton	1	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1 Regina 2001
Hudson Bay	10	American Three-toed Woodpecker	10 Prince Albert 2002
Saskatoon	6	Northern Shrike	6 North to Saskatoon
Saskatoon	125	<i>Blue Jay</i>	111 <i>Saskatoon 1995, 1998, 2002</i>
Saskatoon	251	<i>Red-breasted Nuthatch</i>	211 <i>Saskatoon 200</i>
Saskatoon	6	<i>Townsend's Solitaire</i>	3 <i>Regina 1985, Pike Lake 2002</i>
Skull Creek	30	<i>Harris's Sparrow</i>	25 <i>Skull Creek, 2004</i>
Kyle	2	White-crowned Sparrow	2 Craven 1999, Swift Current 2003, Fort Walsh 2004



Kelly Peacock photographing Snow Buntings southwest of Reed Lake, SK in January 2008.
Randy McCulloch

Table 7. Population changes in numbers of selected species in 2007* compared to 2006 and the average for 5 years (2002-2006), based on the number of birds per party hour. A minus sign indicates a decrease from previous years.

Species	% change from 2006	% change from 2002-2006		% change from 2006	% change from 2002-2006
Canada Goose	214	-22	Common Raven	19	27
Mallard	-25	-80	Horned Lark	-33	-13
Common Goldeneye	13	6	Black-capped Chickadee	6	-5
Gray Partridge	-32	-1	Boreal Chickadee	14	-15
Ring-necked Pheasant	-17	-4	Red-breasted Nuthatch	88	29
Ruffed Grouse	-18	-8	White-breasted Nuthatch	41	20
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-18	-31	Brown Creeper	-48	-64
Bald Eagle	-14	-44	Golden-crowned Kinglet	-70	-78
Northern Goshawk	39	-14	American Robin	491	86
Rough-legged Hawk		73	European Starling	111	195
Golden Eagle	4	-46	Bohemian Waxwing	19	-5
Merlin	-28	-25	Cedar Waxwing	152	-7
Prairie Falcon	27	30	American Tree Sparrow	1101	-37
Rock Pigeon	50	14	Dark-eyed Junco	72	-38
Great Horned Owl	4	7	Snow Bunting	296	98
Snowy Owl	10	-1	Pine Grosbeak	-40	-14
Downy Woodpecker	5	0	Purple Finch	-52	-86
Hairy Woodpecker	13	-5	House Finch	-23	-33
Black-backed Woodpecker	66	-25	White-winged Crossbill	-62	-83
Northern Flicker	-10	-16	Common Redpoll	-51	-24
Pileated Woodpecker	35	-48	Hoary Redpoll	-32	44
Northern Shrike	58	65	Pine Siskin	269	-86
Gray Jay	-5	-31	American Goldfinch	-68	-76
Blue Jay	-7	7	Evening Grosbeak	10	-23
Black-billed Magpie	-20	-38	House Sparrow	9	-15
American Crow	96	6			

**As tremendous changes can occur in small sample sizes only those species recorded on an annual average of six or more counts are included.*



“After you have exhausted what there is in business, politics, conviviality,
and so on — have found that none of these finally satisfy, or permanently
wear — what remains? Nature remains.”
-Walt Whitman

THE TRAVELS OF A SHORT-EARED OWL EQUIPPED WITH A SATELLITE TRANSMITTER IN CANADA

GEOFFREY L. HOLROYD and HELEN TREFRY, Canadian Wildlife Service, Room 200, 4999-98 Ave, Edmonton, AB, T6B 2X3.

Little is known about the seasonal or annual wanderings of Short-eared Owls in North America. Their movements appear highly motivated by the availability of food since they nest and winter in concentrations where rodents are abundant (typically voles, *Microtus* species, in the prairies).^{1,4} There also seem to be traditional areas where owls can be found in most years in summer and in winter. In winter, some Short-eared Owls disperse to the south.⁴ Because of their nomadism they are difficult to study using traditional techniques and little is known about their dispersal and wanderings. Houston reported no recoveries from 246 Short-eared Owls banded in Saskatchewan.⁵ Holt and Leasure reported 47 band recoveries in North America up to November 1992, which results indicated a south to north movement of 1,891 km (Oklahoma to Saskatchewan) and a north to south movement of 1,730 km (British Columbia to California).⁴

Information is needed on the dispersal behaviour of the Short-eared Owl as an important first step in the conservation of this "Vulnerable" species of "Conservation Concern" in Canada and the USA^{1,7} and any conservation efforts will need to incorporate all regions traversed by this species' movements. The irregular movements of these owls are impossible to follow through banding techniques.

Satellite telemetry has enabled the tracking of large mammals and birds remotely over vast distances, for instance Swainson's Hawks and Peregrine Falcons.^{3,6} In 2006, Microwave Telemetry Inc. introduced a 9.5 gm solar-powered platform transmitter terminal (PTT), small enough to attach to a Short-eared Owl which weighs about 350 gm and able to operate for more than one year due to the rechargeable battery and solar panel. We attached a PTT to a Short-eared Owl on 4 November 2006 to track its movements. This was the first Short-eared Owl to be outfitted with a solar satellite transmitter in Canada and the second in the world.

The capture location was just south of Beaverhill Lake (53.37N 112.58°W) 5 km east of Tofield, Alberta (65 km SSE of Edmonton). This area had significant numbers of wintering owls presumably resulting from high vole numbers in the winter of 2005-2006 (L. Priestley, Beaverhill Bird Observatory, March 2006 pers. comm.). We trapped the owl along a road using a live House Mouse, (*Mus musculus*) in a bal chati, a wire cage covered with nooses. We weighed, measured, and confirmed that this bird was a male based on DNA taken from a feather sample. The owl weighed 355 gm; the transmitter weighed 11gm, or 3.1 % of the owl's body weight, including the Teflon webbing harness used to attach the transmitter back-pack style. The weight guideline for

transmitters on birds is less than 5% of body weight. The PTT was placed on a 4mm thick neoprene pad that was larger than the base of the transmitter to reduce the chance of the bird preening its feathers over the solar panel. The owl was released at the capture site at 9:16 pm after we fed it two House Mice.

The transmitter turned on during the attachment process, but failed to do so again four days later as expected by the duty cycle of the transmitter. We did not 'hear' from the transmitter until four months later at midnight on 7/8 March 2007. Unfortunately, at that time the signal was not strong enough for the satellite to provide a location, nor did it include temperature or battery voltage information. On 20 March 2007, the satellites again detected the transmitter and this time provided a location: just north of the west block of Grassland National Park, 19 km west-northwest of Val Marie, SK (49.292°N 107.482°W) and 590 km southeast of the trapping location. We received no further signals from the transmitter.

In early May 2007, Allison Henderson, a biologist at Grassland National Park, reported to us that local rancher Dwight Olson had handed her a strange "brown box" which turned out to be the non-functioning transmitter! Dwight had been repairing fence on his uncle's pasture about April 20 and noticed the transmitter upside down along the fence line. He saw no sign of an owl carcass when he found the transmitter, and a search of the area by us in mid-May yielded no evidence of the bird.

The transmitter was found 12 km WNW of Val Marie and 7 km east of the March 20 location. This native prairie pasture, with a drainage valley full of short shrubs, appeared ideal as roosting and foraging habitat for Short-

eared Owls, and suitable for voles. Across the fence was a tame pasture with tall alfalfa and weed stalks, and there were cultivated fields to the west. The original March signal had come from a larger patch of native grassland between drainage valleys.

The transmitter had two holes about 3mm diameter on each side and a dent on one side. The four Teflon backpack straps were apparently bitten or cut short near the transmitter. We compared the holes in the transmitter to the canines of small mammalian predators at the Royal Alberta Museum. The fangs of a badger fit the holes perfectly. Badgers also have sharp premolars which would allow them to cut the otherwise strong Teflon webbing harness that held the transmitter on the back of the owl. We cannot be certain if the bird was killed, or scavenged after it died from some other cause.

The transmitter was placed in the direct sun on 12 May. Despite having been on the ground for up to a month, exposed to weather conditions with holes in the housing, a transmitter signal was picked up on 14 May by a passing satellite, indicating that the unit was still functioning. We returned it to the manufacturer, Microwave Telemetry, Inc. for a new housing and plan to reuse it on another owl.

Although the solar-powered transmitter did not operate during the short days of the winter, it did function the following spring as day length increased. The habit of Short-eared Owls to roost under tall grass may make it especially difficult for the transmitters to receive enough daylight to recharge. For these reasons, solar-powered transmitters may not be ideal to follow winter movements of this species. Peter Nye (New York State Wildlife Dept., November 2006, pers. comm.)

who put the first satellite transmitter on a Short-eared Owl, had a similar experience. That transmitter transmitted on the day it was applied to an owl in winter in New York State and then again in the summer, but not in between or after. A second transmitter of the same type performed much better, sending signals through the winter and spring until late June. Since the transmitters are expected to last up to 5 years, they have the potential to allow us to track annual movements of individual Short-eared Owls.

Acknowledgements

We thank Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation, Beaverhill Bird Observatory and the Canadian Wildlife Service for funding this study, and Allison Henderson and Dwight Olson for recovering the transmitter. This article benefited from comments by Jim Duncan.

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Short-eared owl with vole near Francis Lake.
Randy McCulloch

BREEDING AND RANGE EXPANSION OF THE WHITE-FACED IBIS IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

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Prairie sightings of the White-faced Ibis were initially made in Manitoba in 1934, in Alberta in 1941 and in Saskatchewan in 1976.³ The species expanded its range across the Canadian prairies in the mid-1970s, with the greatest frequency of observations in Alberta. In the spring and summer of 2006 and 2007, while surveying Franklin’s Gull colonies, my field crew and I observed White-faced Ibises at four lakes in Saskatchewan and five lakes in Alberta (Figure 1), with evidence of breeding at all but two locations.

Saskatchewan

The first occurrence record of a White-faced Ibis in Saskatchewan was a single bird on 29 May 1976 east of Stalwart Marsh,⁴ which is located near the town of Stalwart between Highway 2 and Last Mountain Lake. Subsequent observations occurred in the extreme southern part of Saskatchewan,³ at Luck Lake,⁵ at Last Mountain Lake² and at the Quill Lakes (two sightings).³ A pair of adult White-faced Ibises with one young at Old Wives Lake in July 2000 represents the first breeding record for Saskatchewan.¹

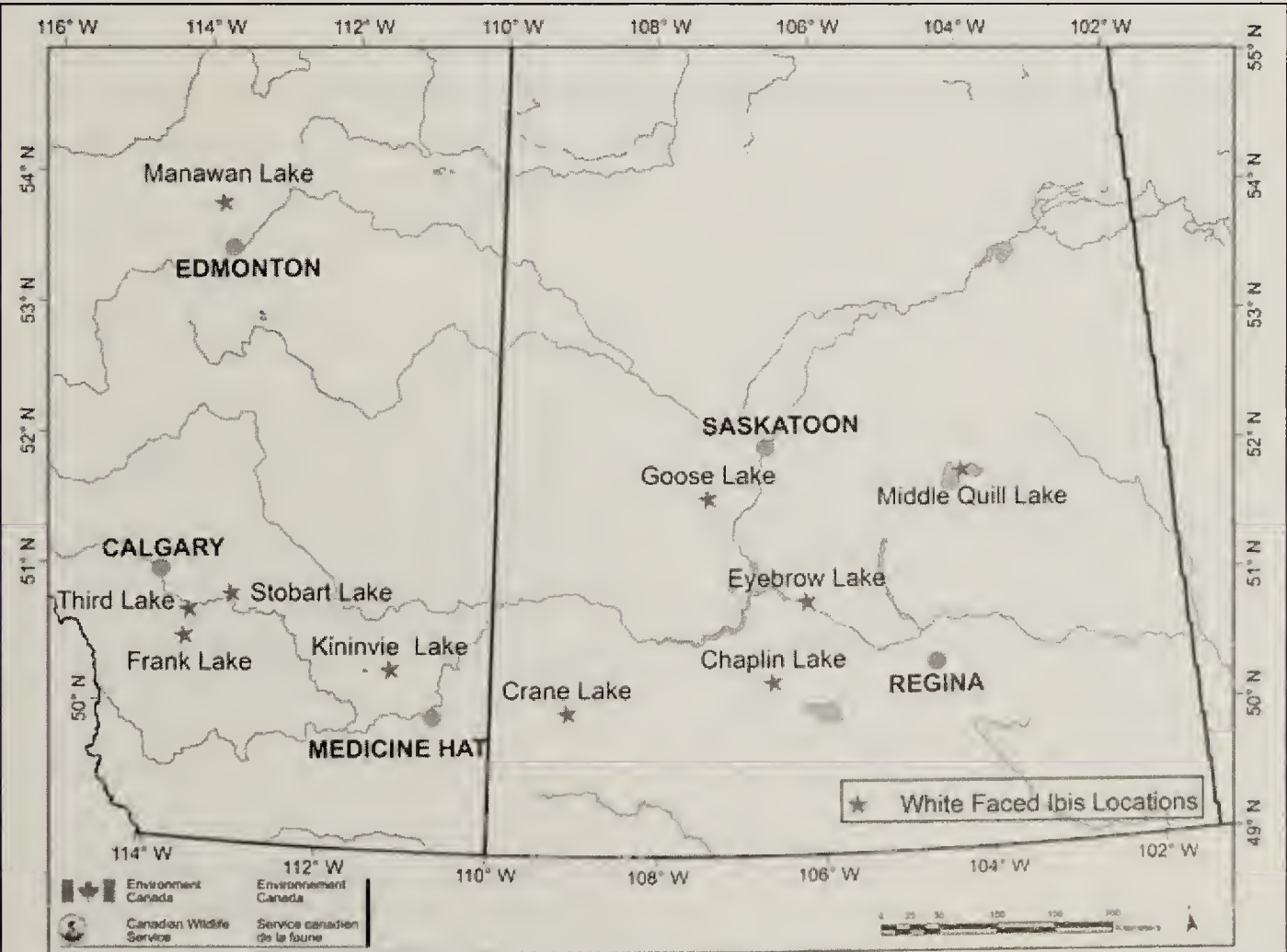


Figure 1. Alberta and Saskatchewan lakes with White-faced Ibis nests and/or adults.



Figure 2. White-faced Ibis nest at Quill Lake, SK
Gerry Beyersbergen

2006

During a visit to the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh complex at the south end of Chaplin Lake on 21 May 2006, I observed two adult White-faced Ibises landing in the residual cattail (*Typha* sp.) beds of the central basin. No attempt was made to search for nesting activity at the site.

On 15 June 2006, two adult White-faced Ibises were roosting on the shore of a bay on the east side of Goose Lake and on 18 July, I saw five White-faced

Ibises in the same general area (Table 1).

During a Franklin's Gull nest count on Middle Quill (Mud) Lake on 14 July 2006, I observed a lone White-faced Ibis flying over a stand of bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.). When I approached the area where the bird was flying, a second adult flushed from a nest containing three young (Figure 2). I observed about 10 Black-crowned Night-Heron nests with eggs and young in the same bulrush bed. The bulrush bed was extremely dense, in 40-50 cm of water, and the majority of the new green vegetation was flattened, presumably by a strong weather event, exposing the nests from above.

2007

Franklin's Gull colony surveys in 2007 resulted in the observation of White-faced Ibises on two additional lakes in Saskatchewan, Crane and Eyebrow, with confirmed nesting on these lakes

Table 1. Observations of White-faced Ibis in Saskatchewan in 2006 and 2007.

Year	Lake	Date	Adults	Nests or young	Comments
2006	Chaplin	21 May	2		Marsh complex - south end
	Goose	15 June	2		East side of lake.
		18 July	5		
	Middle Quill	14 July	2	Nest - 3 young	Bulrush bed
2007	Crane	17 May	5	3 nests (3,4 & 5 eggs)	Possible 4 th nest
	Eyebrow	15 May	4		Potential nest - adult flushed; not located.
		12 July	6	2 nests with young	2 confirmed and one possible nest
	Goose	11 – 12 June	5	Nest?	See Figure 3c photo and text: Sask 2007.
		13 – 15 July	2		Nest not relocated.

and suspected nesting on Goose Lake (Table 1).

The nest on Goose Lake contained two blue eggs (Figure 3c on inside cover). Several adult White-faced Ibises were observed on the lake but not in association with this nest. I examined the photographs, compared the eggs from known nests of Franklin's Gulls and White-faced Ibises (Figure 3) and concluded that it was not a White-faced Ibis nest. In spite of the pale blue colour, I believe the eggs were from a Franklin's Gull because of the shape (pointed end) and the blotching or spotty pattern. White-faced Ibis eggs generally are elliptically ovate, have uniform coloration ranging from pale bluish-green to deep turquoise, and no markings.⁶

Water levels were extremely high in 2007 on Middle Quill Lake. The bulrush bed where the White-faced Ibises had nested in 2006 was completely submerged in May 2007 and no birds were observed in the area. No White-faced Ibises were seen during subsequent visits to the area in 2007 after the water level dropped.

Alberta

The first occurrence record in Alberta of a White-faced Ibis was at Rosebud in 1941, with the next record at Strathmore in 1964. The records from 1974 onwards occurred throughout the southern part of the province.³ The first confirmed nesting of the species occurred at Kininvie on 14 June 1982.³ The White-faced Ibis continues to thrive in Alberta.

2006

On 11 May 2006, my field crew and I observed a minimum of 50 adults in a widely scattered colony in bulrush beds at the north end of Frank Lake and on 11 July found over 11 nests, with young

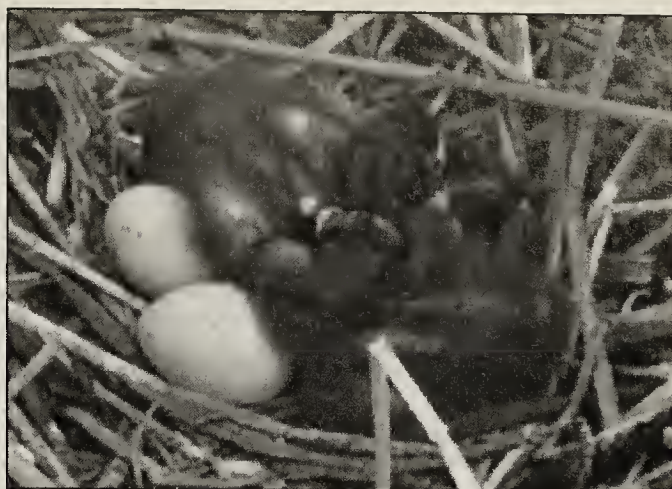


Figure 4. White-faced Ibis nest at Frank Lake, AB Gerry Beyersbergen

of various ages (Figure 4). On 25 July 2006, Olaf Jensen (Canadian Wildlife Service) and I observed a lone adult White-faced Ibis flying over the cattails on Manawan Lake, about 25 km north of Edmonton.

2007

In 2007, sightings of White-faced Ibis were made at more lakes than in 2006 (Table 2). Frank Lake continued to host a large number of breeding White-faced Ibises and Kininvie Lake had a nesting pair. Surveys of Third and Stobart lakes confirmed nesting of the species at those lakes. On Manawan Lake, a nest with two blue eggs was located and photographs taken of the nest (Figure 3d on inside back cover). In the photograph, the eggs appear blotchy like a Franklin's gull, however when viewed at the nest they were not speckled but had a dirty or stained layer on the egg surface, possibly from interactions with the brooding adult. It may have been the nest of a White-faced Ibis but, with no adults in attendance at the nest at the time of the observation, we are unable to confirm it. The nest site was re-visited in late July, but no flightless young or adults were observed to confirm breeding at this location.

The results of our surveys over the past two years indicate that the White-faced Ibis continues to expand its

Table 2. Observations of White-faced Ibis in Alberta in 2006 and 2007.

Year	Lake	Date	Adults	Nests or young	Comments
2006	Frank	11 May	>50		North basin; bulrush.
		11 July		11 nests with young and eggs	Nests found during nest survey
	Manawan	25 July	1		Flying over cattail.
2007	Frank	8 May	96	Numerous	Nests not visited.
		4 July	123	31 nests	Nests found on transects, represents minimum count.
	Kininvie (Minor)	11 July	7	1 nest (3 eggs)	Nest site – adult flushed.
	Manawan	8 June	-	1 nest (2 eggs)	See Figure 3d photo.
		23 – 25 July	-		No adults or flightless young in the area.
	Stobart	10 July	13	5 Nests* (eggs / young)	*One nest not visited, young flushed.
	Third	9 May	19		Feeding on shoreline of wetland.
		5 July	79	5 nests**	More nests off transect but not checked.**

breeding range in Saskatchewan and Alberta. We have breeding confirmation for three lakes in Saskatchewan with the most northerly at Middle Quill Lake, latitude: 51°56'N. Two additional lakes in Alberta, Stobart and Third, have confirmed breeding records with a northward expansion of the species. The most northerly occurrence record of the White-faced Ibis in Alberta was at Manawan Lake, latitude: 53°54'N, however breeding of the White-faced Ibis at that lake has not been confirmed.

Acknowledgments

Thanks to Bev Gingras, Wendy Calvert, Gillian Turney, Robin Bloom, Olaf Jenson, Martin Schmoll and Lisa Mathias for their perseverance during the long Franklin's Gull surveys in Saskatchewan and Alberta when these rare sightings were made. Gillian Turney produced the map in Figure 1. Review of the manuscript by Wendy

Calvert and Ron Bazin provided many helpful improvements.

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MAMMALS

35TH ANNUAL SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNT - 2007

ALAN R. SMITH, Box 154 Avonlea, SK, S0H 0C0.

Ninety-one of the 100 submitted Christmas Bird Counts also included Christmas Mammal Counts. The total number of mammals seen or heard (4,041) and total number of species recorded (33) was about normal for the last ten years. Indian Head had the most species seen or heard, with 12. Saskatoon was the runner-up, with 10.

One new species, the American Bison was added this winter. It was recorded on both the Mayview and Grasslands National Park counts. Those seen at Mayview are descended from animals released in 1969 north of Prince Albert National Park. Since then they moved into the southwest corner of the National Park with frequent forays into the adjacent farmlands. Although bison were released into a fenced area of Grasslands National Park in

December 2005, they were not recorded until this winter. The Bison brings the total number of species seen or heard on the CMC to 50.

A new high of four Swift Foxes was established on the Govenlock I Count; previously only one animal was seen on three counts (Grasslands National Park 1995, and Govenlock in 2003 and 2005). A single Marten at Togo was only the third in the history of the count; the others were seen at Squaw Rapids in 1987 and Love in 2000.

Other rarities include Mountain Lion tracks on the Fort Walsh and McNutt counts, and Woodland Caribou tracks on the Candle Lake Count.

The presence of the first Bison on this count, as well as the high count for Swift Fox, makes me dream that



*White-tailed Jack
Rabbit photographed
on the Gardiner Dam
CMC, December 17,
2007. Nick Saunders*

the original prairie mammalian fauna may be making a comeback. All we need is a sighting of a Black-footed Ferret!

For information on participants, weather, coverage and location of Christmas Mammal Counts, see the CBC summary in this issue.

Explanation of entries in Table 1.

The number of mammals actually seen or heard on count day is treated separately from those recorded by other means, or those recorded during count period (14 December to 5 January) but not on count day. Numbers of individuals seen or heard are given in Table 1 and are tallied in the first line of totals at the bottom of the table. The number of species they represent is given in the second line.

For species only detected by tracks or by other means, or that are seen or heard only in the count period but not on count day, no numbers of individuals is given in Table 1. Species detected only by tracks are indicated by 't' in the table; those detected only by other means (dead animals 'm', clearly identifiable chewing or digging 'd', dens or lodges 'L' and by smell 's.') Species detected by any means during the count period, but not on count day are indicated by 'c' in the table. These additional species are tallied in lines 3, 4 and 5 at the bottom of the table. If a mammal is reported as a member of a species group (i.e. mouse species, deer species), it is counted as a species only if no other species in this group has been definitely recorded. The columns at the end of the table give totals for each species.



Bison photographed on the Mayview CMC on December 23, 2007. Don Weidl

Table 1-1. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Armit, 31 Dec 2007	Avonlea, 28 Dec 2007	Bangor, 30 Dec 2007	Biggar, 27 Dec 2007	Big River, 28 Dec. 2007	Birch Hills, 18 Dec 2007	Bjorkdale, 4 Jan 2008	Broadview, 23 Dec 2007	Bromhead, 2 Jan 2008	Candle Lake, 28 Dec 2007	Christopher Lake, 4 Jan 2008	Churchbridge, 15 Dec 2007	Clark's Crossing, 15 Dec 2007	Codette Lake, 29 Dec 2007
Short-tailed Shrew														
Shrew Species						t								
Eastern Cottontail														
Nuttall's Cottontail														
Snowshoe Hare	t			t		t	c	1		t		t	t	t
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		c	2	t				t	t				4	
Richardson's Ground Squirrel														
Black-tailed Prairie Dog														
Eastern Grey Squirrel								2						
Eastern Fox Squirrel		4												
American Red Squirrel	1				1	1	c	4		6	2	3	1	3
Northern Flying-Squirrel														
Northern Pocket Gopher														
American Beaver														
Deer Mouse														
Muskrat				L										
Meadow Vole														
Vole Species				t		t		t						
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species		t				t								
American Porcupine						t		1						t
Coyote	t	t		5	2	5		9	1	1			4	
Wolf	1									1				
Red Fox	1			1	t	1		2		1				1
Swift Fox														
Raccoon														
American Marten														
Fisher										t				
Ermine						t		t		1				t
Long-tailed Weasel			1	1		t		t						
Least Weasel														t
Weasel Species														
American Mink								t		t				
American Badger		d												
Striped Skunk														
River Otter	t									t				
Mountain Lion														
Lynx										t				t
Woodland Caribou										t				
Mule Deer		2		103				5					5	
White-tailed Deer	9	c	38	10	t	1	c	10	8	17	t	4	11	10
Deer Species	5	5										t	t	
Moose	t						c	t		t				
Elk							35							t
Pronghorn														
American Bison														
Totals seen/heard on count day	17	11	41	120	3	8	35	34	9	27	2	7	25	14
Total species seen/heard	5	2	3	5	2	4	1	8	2	6	1	2	5	3
Total species recorded by tracks	4	2	0	3	2	6	0	6	1	7	1	2	2	6
Total species otherwise recorded	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Species recorded count period	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total species count period and day	8	7	3	9	4	10	5	14	3	13	2	3	6	9

Table 1-2. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
	Craven, 15 Dec 2007	Creighton, 29 Dec 2007	Crooked Lake, 19 Dec 2007	Crooked River, 29 Dec 2007	Cypress Hills P.P., 29 Dec 2007	Duck Lake, 19 Dec 2007	Dundurn, 31 Dec 2006	Duval, 27 Dec 2007	Eastend, 2 Jan 2008	Emma Lake, 4 Jan 2008	Endeavour, 16 Dec 2007	Estevan, 5 Jan 2008	Estuary North, 3 Jan 2008	Fenton, 15 Dec 2007
Short-tailed Shrew														
Shrew Species														t
Eastern Cottontail												1		
Nuttall's Cottontail					t			t	1					
Snowshoe Hare	t	t	t		t	t	t	t			t			1
White-tailed Jack Rabbit	t							t						
Richardson's Ground Squirrel														
Black-tailed Prairie Dog														
Eastern Grey Squirrel	11													
Eastern Fox Squirrel	1											10		
American Red Squirrel	1	1	5	2	7	10				7				8
Northern Flying-Squirrel														
Northern Pocket Gopher														
American Beaver			L		L			L				L		
Deer Mouse														
Muskrat			L											
Meadow Vole			1								t			
Vole Species		t												t
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species	t						t	t						t
American Porcupine											t	1	1	t
Coyote	2	1	3		2	1		t	4	c	1	3	3	2
Wolf		t												
Red Fox	1	t				1		1						
Swift Fox														
Raccoon														
American Marten														
Fisher														
Ermine														
Long-tailed Weasel	1							t						
Least Weasel														
Weasel Species											t			
American Mink			t											
American Badger					1									
Striped Skunk									t					
River Otter		t												
Mountain Lion														
Lynx		t												
Woodland Caribou														
Mule Deer			3					7	65			14	54	
White-tailed Deer	66		t	2	52			13	5	3	7	4	131	2
Deer Species								t						t
Moose				2	8				1		2		4	
Elk														
Pronghorn														
American Bison														
Totals seen/heard on count day	83	2	12	6	70	12	0	21	76	10	10	33	193	13
Total species seen/heard	7	2	4	3	5	3	0	3	5	2	3	6	5	4
Total species recorded by tracks	3	6	3	0	2	1	2	7	1	0	4	0	0	4
Total species otherwise recorded	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Species recorded count period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total species count period and day	10	8	9	3	8	4	2	10	6	3	7	7	5	6

Table 1-3. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38	42	43	44	45	46	47
	Fort Qu'Appelle, 15 Dec 2007	Fort Walsh, 27 Dec 2007	Gardiner Dam, 17 Dec 2007	Good Spirit Lake, 18 Dec 2007	Govenlock 1, 15 Dec 2007	Govenlock 2, 28 Dec 2007	Grasslands, N.P., 19 Dec 2007	Harris, 21 Dec 2007	Imperial, 18 Dec 2007	Indian Head, 29 Dec 2007	Kelvington, 27 Dec 2007	Kenaston, 22 Dec 2007	Kenosee Lake, 27 Dec 2007	Ketchen, 26 Dec 2007
Short-tailed Shrew	c													
Shrew Species										1				
Eastern Cottontail														
Nuttall's Cottontail		2	t			2	3							
Snowshoe Hare	t			t				3		4	t		t	
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		1	4	t	8	1		t	m	11		t		
Richardson's Ground Squirrel														
Black-tailed Prairie Dog							1							
Eastern Grey Squirrel														
Eastern Fox Squirrel										7				
American Red Squirrel	6	9	1	2						15	6		6	2
Northern Flying-Squirrel														
Northern Pocket Gopher														
American Beaver													L	L
Deer Mouse														
Muskrat	c		L	L								t	L	L
Meadow Vole	c		1						t					
Vole Species						3								
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species														
American Porcupine				t						3	c	t		
Coyote	2		15	t	2	3	14	t	t	21	t	t		
Wolf														
Red Fox	1			t		t			1	5		t		
Swift Fox					4	1								
Raccoon							t							
American Marten														
Fisher														
Ermine														
Long-tailed Weasel				t								t		
Least Weasel											t			
Weasel Species				t						1				
American Mink	1									2				
American Badger										L		L		
Striped Skunk									c			t	1	
River Otter														
Mountain Lion		t												
Lynx														
Woodland Caribou														
Mule Deer	6	40	29		7	25	27	62	1	24		2		
White-tailed Deer	22	12	70	16			56	19	2	111	3	15	32	1
Deer Species														
Moose				t								t	1	c
Elk		t											t	t
Pronghorn					68	118	120		c					
American Bison							58							
Totals seen/heard on count day	38	64	120	18	89	153	279	84	4	205	9	17	40	3
Total species seen/heard	6	5	6	2	5	7	7	3	3	12	2	2	4	2
Total species recorded by tracks	1	2	1	8	0	1	1	2	2	0	3	8	2	1
Total species otherwise recorded	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Species recorded count period	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Total species count period and day	10	7	8	11	5	8	8	5	8	13	6	11	8	6

Table 1-4. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	48	49	50	51	52	53	55	56	57	58	60	61	62	63
	Kilwinning, 18 Dec 2007	Kindersley North, 26 Dec 2007	Kinistino, 4 Jan 2008	Kinloch, 20 Dec 2007	Kutawagan Lake, 24 Dec 2007	Kyle, 21 Dec 2007	Last Mountain Lake, 23 Dec 2007	Leader North, 29 Dec 2007	Love-Torch River, 23 Dec 2007	Luseland, 5 Jan 2008	MacNutt, 28 Dec 2007	Mayview, 23 Dec 2007	Meadow Lake, 26 Dec 2007	Moose Jaw, 5 Jan 2008
Short-tailed Shrew														
Shrew Species			m								1			
Eastern Cottontail														
Nuttall's Cottontail						3		1						
Snowshoe Hare			2	5					t					
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		t			1	1	t	2		1				1
Richardson's Ground Squirrel														
Black-tailed Prairie Dog														
Eastern Grey Squirrel														
Eastern Fox Squirrel														
American Red Squirrel	3		1	3					3		6	2	1	13
Northern Flying-Squirrel														
Northern Pocket Gopher														
American Beaver				L										
Deer Mouse						1								
Muskrat				L	L		L							
Meadow Vole						c								
Vole Species														
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species			t					2	t					
American Porcupine			1	t		t	1		t	1	1			
Coyote	2	c	1	4	2	2	t	6	t	1			t	
Wolf	1								t					
Red Fox			1		1	1	1		1					
Swift Fox														
Raccoon														
American Marten														
Fisher											1			
Ermine											1			
Long-tailed Weasel						t								
Least Weasel														
Weasel Species				t					1			1		
American Mink														
American Badger		d												
Striped Skunk													c	
River Otter											t			
Mountain Lion											t			
Lynx														
Woodland Caribou														
Mule Deer		t				2	3	6		3				
White-tailed Deer			2	5	3	4	66	14	18	c	4			
Deer Species														
Moose		5		t		t		3	1	6			t	
Elk				t					t			3		
Pronghorn		c				83		55		c				
American Bison												3		
Totals seen/heard on count day	6	5	8	17	7	97	71	89	24	12	14	9	1	14
Total species seen/heard	3	1	6	4	4	8	4	8	5	5	6	4	1	2
Total species recorded by tracks	0	2	1	4	0	3	2	0	6	0	2	0	2	0
Total species otherwise recorded	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Species recorded count period	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Total species count period and day	3	6	8	10	5	12	7	8	11	7	8	4	4	2

Table 1-5. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
	Moose Mountain, 20 Dec 2007	Morse, 22 Dec 2007	Nipawin, 2 Jan 2008	Nisbet Forest NW, 23 Dec 2007	Nisbet Forest West, 27 Dec 2007	Pike Lake, 5 Jan 2008	Prince Albert, 16 Dec 2007	Prince Albert N.P., 20 Dec 2007	Qu'Appelle, 29 Dec 2007	Qu'Appelle Dam, 16 Dec 2007	Raymore, 25 Dec 2007	Regina, 26 Dec 2007	Rouleau, 15 Dec 2007	Round Lake, 15 Dec 2007
Short-tailed Shrew														
Shrew Species														
Eastern Cottontail														
Nuttall's Cottontail		1								2				
Snowshoe Hare			7	t	t	t	t	t			t	1		
White-tailed Jack Rabbit	t	1	t	t			t			1		28		
Richardson's Ground Squirrel				t								1		
Black-tailed Prairie Dog														
Eastern Grey Squirrel	1											21		
Eastern Fox Squirrel											c	19		
American Red Squirrel	2		2		2	9	11	7		1	t			3
Northern Flying-Squirrel			2											
Northern Pocket Gopher		d												
American Beaver														
Deer Mouse							t					t		
Muskrat				t										
Meadow Vole						1						t		
Vole Species	m			t				t						
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species				t		t								
American Porcupine				t	1	2	2							c
Coyote		16	1	t		1	t	t		2		2		2
Wolf								1						
Red Fox	2	4	t		3		t	t				1		t
Swift Fox														
Raccoon		t												
American Marten														
Fisher								t						
Ermine														
Long-tailed Weasel			t			t	t							
Least Weasel			t											
Weasel Species					1			t				t		
American Mink														
American Badger		L					c				d			d
Striped Skunk														
River Otter			c					1						
Mountain Lion														
Lynx														
Woodland Caribou														
Mule Deer		31				4				19		18		
White-tailed Deer	1	174	8	t	t	36	t	3	36	21	2	2		8
Deer Species													t	
Moose		7						t						c
Elk				m				18						
Pronghorn										39				
American Bison														
Totals seen/heard on count day	6	234	20	0	7	53	13	30	36	85	2	93	0	13
Total species seen/heard	4	7	5	0	4	6	2	5	1	7	1	9	0	3
Total species recorded by tracks	1	1	4	6	2	3	7	7	0	0	2	3	1	1
Total species otherwise recorded	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Species recorded count period	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total species count period and day	6	10	10	6	6	8	10	12	1	7	5	12	1	7

Table 1-6. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
	Saltcoats, 27 Dec 2007	Sk. Landing P.P., 30 Dec 2007	Sk. River Forks, 17 Dec 2007	Saskatoon, 26 Dec 2007	Sawyer Lake, 27 Dec 2007	Shamrock, 27 Dec 2007	Skull Creek, 28 Dec 2007	Snowden, 28 Dec 2007	Somme, 2 Jan 2008	Spalding, 5 Jan 2008	Spinney Hill, 14 Dec 2007	Squaw Rapids, 1 Jan 2008	Stenen, 1 Jan 2008	Swift Current, 29 Dec 2007
Short-tailed Shrew														
Shrew Species														
Eastern Cottontail														
Nuttall's Cottontail		4				t	7							3
Snowshoe Hare	t	t	t	2	t		1	t	c			t	t	
White-tailed Jack Rabbit		t		1		1	4	c	c					1
Richardson's Ground Squirrel														1
Black-tailed Prairie Dog														
Eastern Grey Squirrel														9
Eastern Fox Squirrel														
American Red Squirrel	1		3	8	2		2	4	9	1	2	8	3	
Northern Flying-Squirrel														
Northern Pocket Gopher														
American Beaver				d										
Deer Mouse				t										
Muskrat	L			L					c					
Meadow Vole				1				1						
Vole Species					t									
Norway Rat														
Mouse Species		t												t
American Porcupine		1		2	d		2	c			1			
Coyote	1	2	3	7	2	10	6		6		2	t		5
Wolf					t				c			3		
Red Fox	1	2		1		2		c	c				1	t
Swift Fox									c					
Raccoon							t							
American Marten														
Fisher					t									
Ermine				1	t									
Long-tailed Weasel							2	1	c				1	t
Least Weasel				t	t									
Weasel Species				t										
American Mink				t										2
American Badger						d	d							1
Striped Skunk														
River Otter														
Mountain Lion														
Lynx														
Woodland Caribou														
Mule Deer		t		25		27	60							33
White-tailed Deer	1	t	2	117	t	41	200	5	32	3	5	3	8	84
Deer Species			t	t	1									
Moose					t	3		c	4			t		
Elk		4	t		t			3	c		1	1		
Pronghorn		40												
American Bison														
Totals seen/heard on count day	4	53	8	165	5	84	284	14	51	4	11	15	13	139
Total species seen/heard	4	6	3	10	3	6	9	5	4	2	5	4	4	9
Total species recorded by tracks	1	5	9	5	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	3
Total species otherwise recorded	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Species recorded count period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0
Total species count period and day	6	11	11	14	13	8	11	10	12	2	5	7	5	12

Table 1-7. 35th Saskatchewan Christmas Mammal Count-2007.

Map number	92	93	94	95	97	98	99						
	Togo, 5 Jan 2008	Turtleford, 29 Dec 2007	Wapiti Regional Park, 31 Dec. 2007	Weyburn, 15 Dec 2007	White Bear, 16 Dec 2007	Whitewood, 29 Dec 2007	Yorkton, 21 Dec 2007	# individuals seen/heard count day	# Counts seen/heard	# Counts recorded as tracks	# Counts recorded as other	# Counts, count period	# Counts, count period & count day
Short-tailed Shrew								0	0	0	0	1	1
Shrew Species								2	2	2	1	0	5
Eastern Cottontail								1	1	0	0	0	1
Nuttall's Cottontail								29	11	4	0	0	15
Snowshoe Hare	3	t	t			t	25	55	12	37	0	2	51
White-tailed Jack Rabbit				6		t		80	20	16	1	3	40
Richardson's Ground Squirrel				1				3	3	1	0	0	4
Black-tailed Prairie Dog								1	1	0	0	0	1
Eastern Grey Squirrel						t		44	5	1	0	0	6
Eastern Fox Squirrel				20		1		62	7	0	0	1	8
American Red Squirrel	5		4			4		236	56	1	0	1	58
Northern Flying-Squirrel	2							4	2	0	0	0	2
Northern Pocket Gopher								0	0	0	1	0	1
American Beaver		L				L		0	0	0	10	0	10
Deer Mouse		1				t		2	2	4	0	0	6
Muskrat		1				L	L	1	1	2	13	2	18
Meadow Vole						t		5	5	4	0	2	11
Vole Species		t						3	1	10	1	0	12
Norway Rat						t		0	0	1	0	0	1
Mouse Species							t	2	1	13	0	0	14
American Porcupine	1	1						23	17	10	1	3	31
Coyote		1		2	7	6	t	209	51	16	0	2	69
Wolf								7	5	4	0	1	10
Red Fox		1		2	2	2		46	30	11	0	2	43
Swift Fox								5	2	0	0	1	3
Raccoon								0	0	3	0	0	3
American Marten	1							1	1	0	0	0	1
Fisher								1	1	3	0	0	4
Ermine								3	3	4	0	0	7
Long-tailed Weasel						c		7	6	10	0	2	18
Least Weasel								0	0	5	0	0	5
Weasel Species								4	4	6	0	0	10
American Mink								5	3	4	0	0	7
American Badger		d	L	1		d		3	3	0	12	1	16
Striped Skunk						c		1	1	2	0	3	6
River Otter								1	1	5	0	1	7
Mountain Lion								0	0	2	0	0	2
Lynx								0	0	4	0	0	4
Woodland Caribou								0	0	1	0	0	1
Mule Deer		15	6	11	5			749	35	2	0	0	37
White-tailed Deer	9			16		35	2	1732	66	8	0	3	77
Deer Species								11	3	7	0	0	10
Moose			c			2		49	14	11	0	5	30
Elk	5		c			t		70	8	9	1	2	20
Pronghorn								523	7	0	0	3	10
American Bison								61	2	0	0	0	2
Totals seen/heard on count day	26	20	10	59	14	50	27	4041					
Total species seen/heard	7	6	2	8	3	6	2		33				
Total species recorded by tracks	0	2	1	0	0	7	2			30			
Total species otherwise recorded	0	2	1	0	0	3	1				9		
Species recorded count period	0	0	2	0	0	2	0					20	
Total species count period and day	7	10	6	8	3	18	5						41

AMPHIBIANS

NORTHWARD RANGE EXTENSION FOR THE GRAY TREEFROG IN WEST-CENTRAL MANITOBA

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This article describes a northward range extension for the Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*) up to the 53rd parallel, about 120 km beyond the previously documented limit in Manitoba.² The range extension is based on frogs heard calling between 1993 and 2006 near

Provincial Trunk Highways (Hwy) 6 and 60, as shown on the accompanying map (Figure 1). While the records were not confirmed by sight, I am very familiar with the slow, pulsing trill of this frog, which is abundant near my home at Pinawa in southeastern Manitoba.⁴

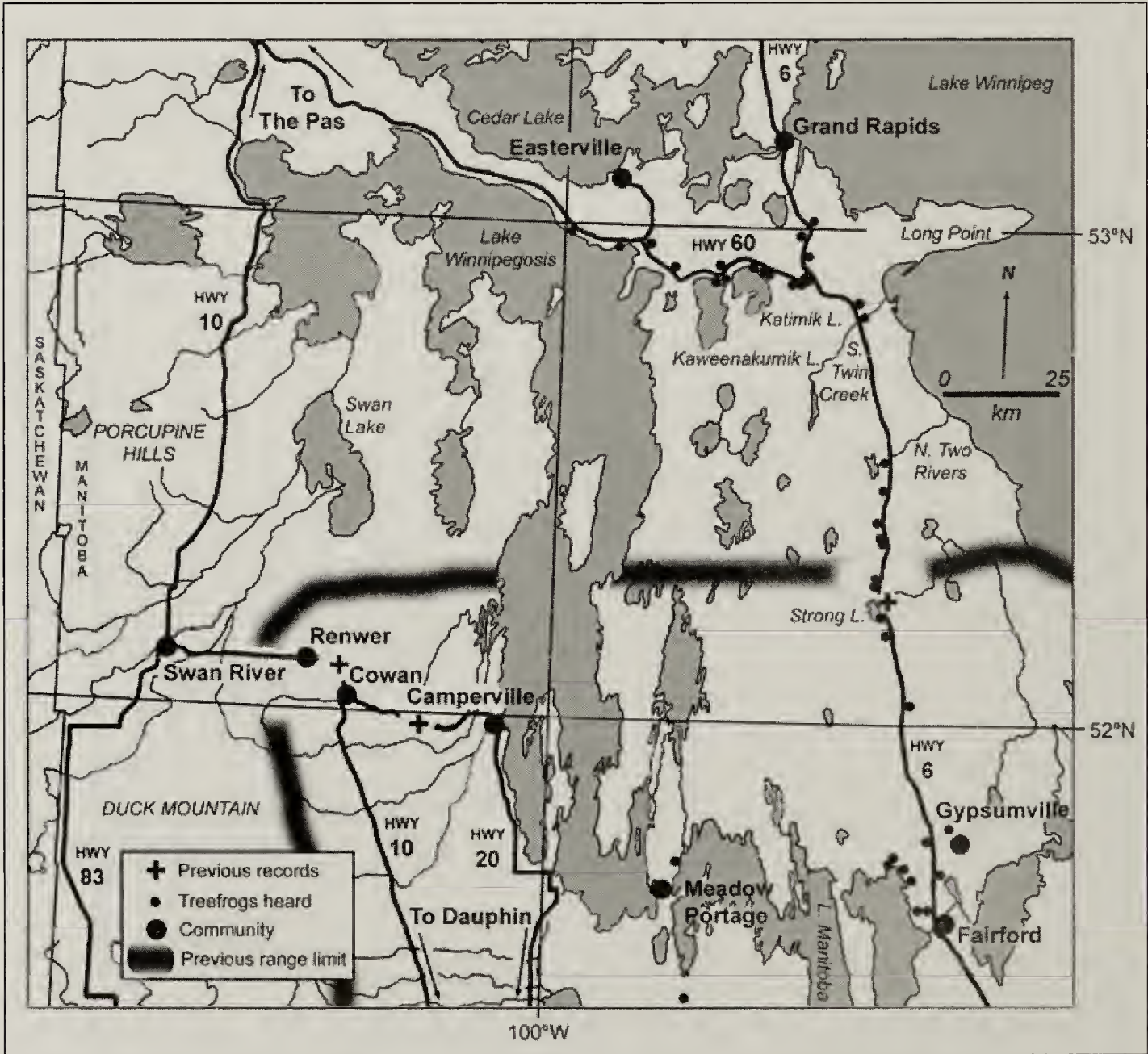


Figure 1. Map of west-central Manitoba, showing locations of calling Gray Treefrogs heard between 1993 and 2006, plus the three most northerly specimen records and the previously estimated range limit.^{2,3}

The Gray Treefrog (see inside front cover) and Cope's Gray Treefrog (*H. chrysoscelis*) are widespread eastern North American species whose ranges overlap and extend as far northwest as Manitoba.² Though indistinguishable in appearance, they differ genetically, with *H. versicolor* having twice as many chromosomes ("tetraploid") as *H. chrysoscelis* ("diploid"). Fortunately, the calls of these two species can be distinguished, Cope's Gray Treefrog having a faster trill.² Cope's Gray Treefrog has a slightly more southerly distribution than the Gray Treefrog and, in Manitoba, it occurs mostly to the south of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.² The published range of the Gray Treefrog extends well into the Interlake region (the area bounded by Lake Winnipeg to the east and Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis to the west), and also west of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis.²

Previous Records

Bill Preston, former Curator of Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes at The Manitoba Museum [formerly Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature], included detailed distribution maps of specimens and sightings for all the species described in his handbook on the amphibians and reptiles of Manitoba.² He delineated the Gray Treefrog's range limit with specimen records by F.R. Cook near Camperville and by F.W. Schueler north of Fairford, plus observations by Bill Walley and himself near Dauphin.²

Further details, including map coordinates and collection numbers, are provided in an article by Schueler and Ross, who led a joint survey trip to central and northern Manitoba for the National Museum of Natural Sciences (Ottawa, ON) and the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Cambridge, MA) between 18 May and 11 June 1980.³

They found Gray Treefrogs sufficiently abundant in the Fairford area on 19 May to obtain a sampling of 82 specimens.³ They also found the species at several locations along Hwy 6 north of Fairford, up to a point "17.4 km s. of Devils Lake", where three additional specimens were taken. This is at or near Pelican Creek, which flows from Strong Lake to Lake Winnipeg. Schueler and Ross searched unsuccessfully for Gray Treefrogs in the Grand Rapids area on the evening of 20 May 1980, and also found none along Hwy 60 at the end of May.³

The location near Strong Lake, and Cook's two specimen locations from the Camperville area, are shown in Figure 1. The latter specimens were obtained along Hwy 20, 18.3 km w. of Camperville on 19 August 1960 and along Hwy 10, 22.5 km e. of the Minitonas turnoff, on 8 June 1970.³ At a longitude of 100.80W, this last location is barely 60 km from the Saskatchewan border.

Additional background information for this article was sought on the distributed data network entitled Species Analyst, a project of the North American Biodiversity Information Network and participating institutions.⁹ This search confirmed the Camperville and Fairford area records noted above, but did not reveal any additional records north of 52°N.

Records were also sought by contacting several Manitoba naturalists in November 2007. Bill Walley confirmed that Gray Treefrogs are common around Dauphin and in parts of Riding Mountain National Park (south of the area mapped in Figure 1), with calling as early as the second half of May if warm weather prevails. Walter Krivda verified that the species is not known to occur near The Pas (north of the area on Figure 1). Randy Mooi, Curator of Zoology at The Manitoba Museum, confirmed that the

museum has no records from north of the published range.

Initial Observations

On 10 occasions between 1991 and 2007 (1991/93/94/97, 2000/02/03/05/06/07), on various dates from 12 June to 3 July, I visited the Grand Rapids area of west-central Manitoba for periods of a few days to run several Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS). These roadside surveys last from about 4:30 to 9:00 a.m., leaving a lot of time for additional natural history observations as well as a few hours of sleep. Among these observations are a number of records of calling Gray Treefrogs.

The first record involved a single treefrog calling at about 10 a.m. on 2 July 1993 alongside Hwy 60, midway between the access roads to Kaweenakumik Lake (formerly called Kawinaw Lake) and Katimik Lake. This point is 18.7 km west of Hwy 6; this and all distances below refer to vehicle odometer readings. I reported this observation to Bill Preston, who included it as "Grand Rapids" in an undated, annotated checklist distributed with

provincial frog monitoring material in the mid-1990s. It is also mentioned in Weller and Green's checklist of Canadian amphibians.⁷

No treefrogs were heard on subsequent visits in 1994 and 1997, including a brief search at the above location at 9:50 p.m. on 24 June 1994. Then, while running the Twin Creeks BBS on 19 June 2000, I heard single Gray Treefrogs calling at about 7:30 a.m. alongside Hwy 60 at 9.2 and 10.0 km west of Hwy 6. At 9:40 a.m., after the BBS was complete, another treefrog was heard near the northeastern shore of Kaweenakumik Lake. Based on experience in southeastern Manitoba, I expected more intense calling in the evening, especially in warm, humid weather.⁴

Intensive Surveys

The evening of 19 June 2000 appeared perfect for a detailed survey, with an air temperature of about 20°C, little wind, an overcast sky, and a suggestion of approaching rain. Sure enough, when I returned at 7:00 p.m., treefrogs were already calling in



Figure 3. Gray Treefrog habitat alongside Hwy 60, east of Katimik Lake, Manitoba: a dense deciduous thicket adjoining a marshy ditch.

Peter Taylor

roadside ditches along Hwy 60, close to the junction of Hwy 6 (52.918N, 99.182W). At least 21 were heard at seven stops along the first 5 km of Hwy 60. More were heard at numerous locations from the 9 km mark to the Katimik Lake access road at 14.4 km, with a particularly strong chorus in a dense aspen-willow-birch thicket at 10 km (Figure 3). While they seem to show a preference for deciduous stands, treefrogs were also heard in ditches in or near spruce, tamarack, and mixed-wood forest.

More treefrogs were calling along the 8.5-km stretch between the access roads to Katimik Lake (52.930N, 99.383W) and Kaweenakumik Lake (52.902N, 99.498W), especially at a flooded borrow pit beside a disused lumber camp roughly midway between these points. Some were calling well away from the road, downslope toward Kaweenakumik Lake. At the lakeshore, there was a moderate mixed chorus of Gray Treefrogs and Boreal Chorus Frogs (*Pseudacris maculata*) in the emergent vegetation, while a few more treefrogs called in the aspen forest nearby.

Another strong chorus of treefrogs was noted at a borrow pit, surrounded by spruce bog but with some deciduous growth nearby, on the north side of Hwy 60, a further 11.3 km west of the Kaweenakumik Lake road. Additional scattered observations of small numbers extended to 18 km west of the Easterville Road (PR 327) junction, or 60 km from Hwy 6 (52.987N, 99.968W). I terminated the survey at this point. While returning to Grand Rapids at about 11 p.m., I also heard treefrogs calling at a few spots along Hwy 6 northward to South Morrison Creek (53.060N, 99.225W; apparently not an official name, though in common use).

Similar observations under comparable weather conditions, involving smaller numbers of treefrogs, were made along the same stretches of Hwys 6 and 60 in 2002 and 2005. Starting at about 7 p.m. on 14 June 2002, after first confirming that choruses were underway along the first 10 km of Hwy 60 from Hwy 6, I surveyed promising spots farther north along Hwy 6. At least 6 treefrogs were calling at four of nine stops northward to 53.025N, 99.214W, about 4 km SSE of the South Morrison Creek crossing. None was heard at several stops farther north, up to and including "North" Morrison Creek (53.084N, 99.232W). Between 5:15 and 9 p.m. on 23 June 2005, despite Force 4 to 6 winds that hampered listening at times, I found treefrogs calling at several locations along Hwy 60 west to the Kaweenakumik Lake area, and along Hwy 6 northward almost to the 53rd parallel (52.966N, 99.177W).

Additional Observations

Further incidental observations of calling treefrogs were made on various occasions: (a) while running a BBS route southward along Hwy 6 from North Two Rivers on 20 June 2000 and 18 June 2002; (b) while travelling north to Grand Rapids on the afternoon of 13 June 2002; and (c) while staying at St. Martin Junction (just north of Fairford) on 12–14 June 2006. Finally, single treefrogs were heard 6 km north and 36 km south of Meadow Portage on the wet afternoon of 20 June 2000. All these calling locations are included in Figure 1.

Discussion

Substantial choruses in 2000, 2002, and 2005 indicate an established Gray Treefrog population in much of the area surveyed, with breeding activity around mid- to late June under favourable weather conditions. Treefrogs were not

found in some years, but this was usually due either to cool conditions or to little or no time being spent in suitable areas in the evening. Research by McAlpine et al. near the Gray Treefrog's northeastern range limit in New Brunswick and Maine shows that several years of observation may be needed to define distribution in a given area. Their report was based on searching on 11 dates in six different years between 1980 and 1990.¹ They noted that "Activity of *H. versicolor* choruses, particularly small choruses, was sensitive to local temperature, wind, and humidity... Local climatic fluctuations and short individual periods in a chorus, combined with the small size of many choruses, may have contributed to the past difficulty in determining the true range of the Gray Treefrog in New Brunswick."

The extreme calling dates of 14 June and 3 July in the present study were constrained by the BBS schedule, and are not necessarily extreme dates for breeding activity. They are remarkably similar, however, to the reported calling dates of 12 June to 5 July in New Brunswick and Maine.¹ While peak treefrog choruses in southeastern Manitoba (including year-to-year variation) extend from mid-May to early July, the onset of calling may be later in more northerly locations.⁴

When describing a range extension for an inconspicuous organism in a thinly populated region, it is difficult to distinguish an actual range expansion from an increase in knowledge of long-standing distribution. The northern limit of Schueler and Ross's records in the Interlake region of Manitoba may represent a limit of emergence, rather than range, on the relatively early date of 19 May.³ Elsewhere in Manitoba, records are sparse east of Lake Winnipeg, west of Lake Winnipegosis, and in the

eastern Interlake region.² Recent records from northwestern Ontario, New Brunswick and Maine indicate that the Gray Treefrog's entire northern range limit remains ill-defined.^{1,6,8}

The study by McAlpine et al. filled in part of the gap between the Gray Treefrog's contiguous range and a disjunct population near Fredericton, NB.¹ They noted: "Few sites were represented by undisturbed habitat and most breeding ponds had been created by road construction or the excavation of gravel... the species' range and abundance at its northern distributional limits may have been enhanced by human activities." Similarly, many of the northern Manitoba records described here were in roadside settings, especially ditches and gravel pits, but others were near natural creeks, beaver ponds, and lakeshores. The presence of treefrogs near the shore of Kaweenakumik Lake, in particular, shows that they do not have a purely roadside distribution in the area. It is therefore possible that the northernmost records represent a recent, linear range extension along highway rights-of-way (Highways 6 and 60 were constructed in the 1960s), but more likely that the treefrogs have simply not been noticed previously. There is no question, however, that the highways have modified the treefrogs' distribution at the local level, making them relatively easy to detect during the breeding season.

The Pas End Moraine seems to be a significant barrier to further northward range extension. This huge glacial feature extends from near the town of The Pas to Long Point on Lake Winnipeg, and includes the isthmus between Lake Winnipegosis and Cedar Lake.⁵ Katimik and Kaweenakumik Lakes lie immediately south of the moraine, and long sections of Hwy 60

follow its southern slope. Much of the moraine is vegetated by mixed coniferous (spruce-tamarack-cedar) stands, whereas Gray Treefrogs seem to prefer moist, deciduous forest. Only one of the records described here, at South Morrison Creek, lies on the north slope of the moraine; a single treefrog was heard there on 19 June 2000, and none on several subsequent visits. Searches around Grand Rapids and farther north along Hwy 6 have so far failed to turn up any treefrogs. North of the northwestmost part of Lake Winnipegosis, extensive low-lying black spruce bogs also appear to present a barrier to range extension.

The estimated range limit west of Lake Winnipegosis, as shown in Figure 1, corresponds roughly to the drainage divide between: (a) rivers and creeks flowing from the eastern Duck Mountain area to the southern arm of Lake Winnipegosis (Duck Bay and Sagemace Bay), and (b) more northerly streams flowing from the Porcupine Hills and the northern part of Duck Mountain through the Swan River area to Swan Lake and thence to the northwestern arm of Lake Winnipegosis (Dawson Bay).² The Manitoba Escarpment, which includes Duck Mountain and the Porcupine Hills, is a significant barrier to westward range extension, because of the reduced frost-free period and cooler summer climate at higher elevations. Nevertheless, there is extensive moist, deciduous woodland in some lower-lying areas adjoining these hilly regions. It may be worthwhile to seek Gray Treefrogs in such areas, in order to define the current range limit in more detail. Based on the findings described here, treefrogs would be most easily detected on warm, humid evenings between mid-June and early July.

In conclusion, my observations in the northern Interlake region show that the Gray Treefrog's range extends farther north than previously reported, and suggest that the range limits are still not fully known.

Acknowledgements

I thank Carol Scott for many helpful comments on a draft of this article, and all the naturalists cited for personal communications.

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NOTES AND LETTERS

NORTHERN HARRIER - BALD EAGLE INTERACTION

On Tuesday afternoon, October 19, 1999, I left work earlier than usual and drove to Oak Hammock Marsh, north of Winnipeg. A Cattle Egret had been spotted the day before and I hoped to see the bird as they are not common here. I also wanted to see what might be flying around during this time of heavy migration.

Taking the east road off Hwy 7 into the northern part of the marsh, I noticed an unusual number of Bald Eagles—17 in total—cruising the area. Never tiring of looking at these magnificent birds, I would get one into view in my binoculars and observe it as it flew about, effortlessly patrolling the sky and fields below. After following one immature eagle for a short time, I saw another one in mid-air a short distance away with a grey mass struggling to free itself from the eagle's grip. Through the binoculars, I saw the bird had the unmistakable long, grey tail and prominent white rump of a male Northern Harrier. Whether the eagle had found an injured bird on the ground or had picked one from the sky, I have no way of knowing.

The eagle struggled to gain altitude with its uncooperative passenger, but it kept losing altitude until it was about 40 or 50 feet off the ground. Meanwhile, a female harrier, possibly a mate, repeatedly dove at the eagle, clearly trying to harass it into freeing its prey.

The harrier's efforts paid off and the eagle dropped the captive from about 30 feet above the ground in a stubble field. The harrier bounced a few times and then righted itself. The eagle made several attempts to recapture its prey, but never came close because of the constant bombardment from the female harrier, and it flew off. The female then made several passes over the injured male and then she too flew off leaving him to his fate.

My first reaction was to go out into the field to see the extent of the bird's injuries. However, the area was surrounded by water and I didn't have rubber boots. Through my scope, I could clearly see the head of the bird above the stubble and I watched painfully as it struggled to regain its balance. Unable to fly, it could only sit in the field and wait as darkness overtook him and nature took its course.

Previous reports in *Blue Jay* of eagle interactions with waterfowl, including predation on geese on the wing, may be of interest to readers.^{1,2}

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BIRD SIGHTINGS NEAR MOSSBANK, SK

While Linda Van Damme was in Mossbank from Creston, B.C. this fall in September and October to see the fall migration, she saw a Townsend's

Solitaire. Around the same time, on October 4, 2007, I also saw a Townsend's Solitaire, but it was miles away from Mossbank, sitting on a fence

just off the dirt road on the east side of what was once Bishopric near the southeast corner of Old Wives Lake. I always carry my field glasses in my car so had a good look at the bird: a slim grey bird with the distinctive white eye ring.

About 7 miles north, the dirt road comes to an end at a road that goes east to Crestwynd about three miles away, and west to Old Wive's lake about the same distance. At that corner there is a beautiful prairie slough just on the west side of the Missouri Coteau. It is deep enough to have diving ducks such as Canvasbacks, Redheads, Scaup, and some Buffleheads. There are some tall poplar trees at the south end of the slough next to the road with no leaves on them at this time of the year. At the very top of one of these trees sat a dark-colored bird. I could see through my field glasses it was a Bluebird of some kind. I watched it for several minutes, then it flew over to the fence beside the road only 50 or 60 feet away, so I got a very good look at it. I would say it was a Western Bluebird; it was more chunky than a Mountain Bluebird

and was mostly blue-gray all over with a hint of rusty brown along the sides and on the back. It may have been a female or young male. I can say I have never seen a bird like it around here before. I have never seen a Townsend's Solitaire before either, and I saw them both on the same road just minutes apart on the same day.

Another bird that was not seen here until the last few years is the Blue Jay. Three were in my yard this fall at my bird bath, coming for a drink of water and a bath. This was a great year for Snow Geese again—the mid-October skies were filled with them. It seems like the Canadas and White Fronts move out to make room for them.

On February 10, Brent Anderson, who has a house on the north side of town, saw a Boreal Owl. This is another bird I have never seen. He said the four Blue Jays that are now here in town certainly saw it and made quite a fuss.

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Another Boreal Owl seen in southern Saskatchewan this winter, photographed in Herbert, SK on 21 February.

Brad Cornelson

AN ALBERTA BANDED TREE SWALLOW RECOVERED IN EAST TEXAS

Another Tree Swallow banded in Alberta has been recovered at a latitude similar to four previous Tree Swallows, two of which had been banded in Alberta and two in Saskatchewan.⁴ The most recent recovery was in 2003 near Anahuac on Trinity Bay in East Texas (29°50'N, 94°40'W); the previous ones were at latitudes 29°40' and 30°10' in western Louisiana.⁴

The 2003 Tree Swallow, band number 1771-38886, was banded as an adult male in an empty nest 11 miles west and 3 miles south of Airdrie, Alberta. It was the first Tree Swallow caught that year, on May 12, by Isabelle Orr, a subpermittee of mine. It was found dead by Michael Wirfs of Lumberton, Texas on November 15, 2003. Michael was in the army, but I contacted his father who confirmed where the swallow had been found. He suspected that the bird had been shot.

November is a good month to find Tree Swallows there. In an article in the *Louisiana Ornithological Society News* of August 1993, Ronald J. Stein, a local resident of Reserve, Louisiana, tells the story of Tree Swallows congregating in large numbers in sugar cane fields near Edgard, Louisiana, (across the Mississippi River from Reserve, LA) in late October.² Most leave by mid-December after the sugar cane is cut, presumably for points farther south.

Only a few stay to be recorded on the Christmas Bird Count. They return to the area in March, which is when two previously recovered Tree Swallows were found dead near Lake Charles, LA.

On a related topic, Hosner and Winkler recently reviewed 4162 band encounters, 3345 of which were either found dead or caught alive during a subsequent breeding season between May 1 and July 20.¹ The great majority were within 100 km of the banding site, but 13 had dispersed in a subsequent year to a distance of between 500 and 1000 km, and 7 to distances over 1000 km. Of these seven, four had been banded in the 1980s in Alberta. The details of these recoveries have already been published.³

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PINK LADY'S - SLIPPER POPULATION AT REED LAKE, MB

Reed Lake is 144 km north of The Pas. The area consists of pristine White Spruce (*Picea glauca*) forest. The great trees are widely spaced, producing a park-like effect. The ground is ankle-deep in lichen. The colony of Pink

Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*) at Reed Lake is in heavy shade under the White Spruce trees. It has not been disturbed or burned in over 100 years.

Catherine Peterson has observed

this orchid in her 'back yard' at Reed Lake for many years. In 1997, she noted that new green shoots were visible above ground by 2 June, and that the green pods were visible by 4 July. She also noted that in 1997, 90 plants bloomed, 56 had flowers and 21 had seed pods. In 1996, she noted 55 flowers and in 1995, 140 plants and 60 seed pods.

I have noted that the stems with seed pods elongate as the pods mature in

this species as well as in some 60 clumps of Showy Lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) under observation here at The Pas, and Venus-slipper (*Calypso bulbosa*) which blooms at The Pas around 20 May. In most years there is good seed set in Showy Lady's-slipper; seed set occurs after the plants turn yellow in September.

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PREY IMPALED BY LOGGERHEAD SHRIKES

Loggerhead Shrikes prefer open areas for feeding with shrubs or trees nearby for nesting, particularly native thorny shrubs such as hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and Thorny Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*). Shrikes can be found in roadside shelterbelts, active and abandoned farmsteads, cemeteries, golf courses, and shrub patches in pastures and riparian areas.

Up to 68% of the Loggerhead Shrike's diet in the summer consists of insects such as grasshoppers and beetles.¹ Shrikes also eat mice and voles, frogs, snakes and small birds (usually sparrows and warblers).²

Nature Saskatchewan, through the voluntary stewardship program, Shrubs For Shrikes, works with landowners to help the Prairie Loggerhead Shrike, (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*). In the last four years, while working for the program, I have collected photographs of shrike prey items impaled on barbs or twigs. A selection of these photographs is shown in Figures 1-6, p. 54 and p. 55. Not shown here are photographs of a vole, a headless baby bird wedged in the "Y" of a branch (taken at the Central Butte cemetery), a bumblebee and grasshopper (both taken at Grasslands National Park), and

a Gray Partridge hatchling in a tree (taken at the Craik cemetery). Other prey items include approximately 15 baby garter snakes impaled along the south barbed-wire fence at the Bethune cemetery where a shrike pair was nesting in 2005. In 2006, 8-10 impaled Wood Frogs, a species previously documented as prey by Brian Johns, were seen at a farm near Kenaston, SK.³

Acknowledgements

I thank Austin Eade, Murray Janis, Andrea Kolyak, Tyson LeRuyet, Gale Peterson and Claire Sanders for sharing their pictures of impaled prey. I also thank Andrew Didiuk, Margaret Skeel and Rob Warnock for reviewing and providing comments on an earlier draft of this article.

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Fig. 1. beetle at the Craik golf course.

A. Eade



Fig. 2. Wood Frog near Kenaston, SK.
M. Yaskowich



Fig. 3. baby garter snakes at the Bethune cemetery.
A. Kolylak



*Fig. 4. headless mouse near
Glentworth, SK.*

G. Peterson



*Fig. 5. cricket at the Saskatchewan
Burrowing Owl Interpretive Centre in
Moose Jaw, SK.*

C. Sanders



Fig. 6. House Sparrow head at the Kindersley cemetery.

A. Kolyak

TWO COMMON RAVEN NESTS NEAR REGINA

As Common Ravens continue to repopulate their former breeding range in the prairies,^{2, 3} a number of sightings over the last six years have suggested that the birds have re-established near Regina (Table 1). These sightings, including two family groups seen in 2002 and 2005, made during the breeding season (March to July),¹ provide strong evidence that the birds were breeding in the area. No nests were located, however.

In April 2007, while searching for Great Horned Owl nests, we located two active Common Raven nests. The first nest was found with an adult on it, on 31 March, 10 m above ground in an Aspen Poplar (*Populus tremuloides*) at White Butte (50°27' N, 104°23'), a nature preserve several kilometres east of Pilot Butte. We returned to the nest on 25 May and banded four young only a few days from fledgling. The second nest was located on 6 April, 13 m above ground in an Aspen Poplar 12 km southwest of Lumsden at the top of the Qu'Appelle Valley (50°35N, 105° 02'W). Both adults were present at this nest. We banded the two young on 24

May. The cup of this nest was lined with fine hair and grass. Ravens commonly line their nests with hair.⁴

Acknowledgements

We thank C.S. Houston for his helpful comments on this note. Thanks to R. Ewart for his help in the field, and to R. Luterbach and J. Nordquist for their comments and for permission to use their observations.

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Table 1. Sightings of Common Ravens near Regina during the breeding season		
Date (dd/mm/yy)	Location and Activity	Observer ¹
Qu'Appelle Valley		
19/03//01	2 adults (possibly carrying nesting material) seen between Craven & Hwy #6	RK
02/07/02	A family group seen SW of Lumsden	RL
03/07/05	2 adults & 2 juveniles (eliciting begging calls) seen SW of Lumsden	RL
09/04/06	3 adults (in aerial display) seen between Craven and Hwy #6	JC, JN, RL
16/07/06	1 adult seen W of Lumsden	JC, JN
White Butte		
10/06/03	3 juveniles seen at White Butte	JN
28/03/04	1 adult seen at White Butte	JN
¹ RK= Robert Kreba, RL= Robert Luterbach, JN= Jim Nordquist, JC= Jared Clarke		

WILDFLOWERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

GEORGE W. SCOTTER and HALLE FLYGARE. 2007. Whitecap Books, North Vancouver, BC. 256 pages. Soft cover. 15 x 22.5 cm. Colour photographs throughout. ISBN 1-55285-848-0. \$29.95 CAN

George Scotter and Hälle Flygare published *Wildflowers of the Canadian Rockies* in 1986. Now, in 2007, they offer us *Wildflowers of the Rocky Mountains*—a charming little book that includes more species and covers a larger geographic area.

Wildflowers of the Rocky Mountains includes information on over 350 species of wildflowers and flowering shrubs commonly encountered in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and United States. Trees, grasses, ferns and fern allies are excluded. The book includes an introductory section on the geology, major ecoregions and vegetation zones of the Rocky Mountains. A glossary and diagrams illustrating commonly encountered terms are provided at the end of the book.

Wildflowers are organized by flower colour and, within colour groups, by family. The layout is attractive, with two species per page. The accurate, concise text provides a description of the plant as well as information on habitat, distribution and interesting “tidbits” related to use by humans and/or wildlife, and folklore. For each species there is a photograph and small distribution map showing jurisdictions in which that species is found. The authors have attempted to use standard common names and have updated the scientific names of many of the species.

The photographs, most taken by Hälle Flygare, are, in general, superb. They represent a mixture of close-ups of flowers and plants in their habitat. The photos are the key to being able to use this book to identify one’s plant of interest, and the quality of photos provided should enable one to do just that for all but the most difficult groups.

While the distribution maps are an attempt to graphically portray where each species occurs within the Rocky Mountains, they are somewhat confusing as entire jurisdictions are shaded even though the species may occur only in a small area within it, such as the Waterton area in Alberta. The authors acknowledge this. In addition, it is unclear whether a jurisdiction is shaded if the species occurs in the jurisdiction but not necessarily in the Rocky Mountains. For example, Western Spiderwort is known from Alberta, but Alberta is not included in a description of its distribution. Is this because the species does not occur in the Rockies in Alberta?

The book is soft cover and the same dimensions as an issue of *Blue Jay*—a little large to put in a pocket but small and light enough to put in a daypack. The intended audience is visitors to the Rocky Mountains who are interested in learning about the plants that they are likely to encounter along the roadside, hiking trail or in a campground. It is not

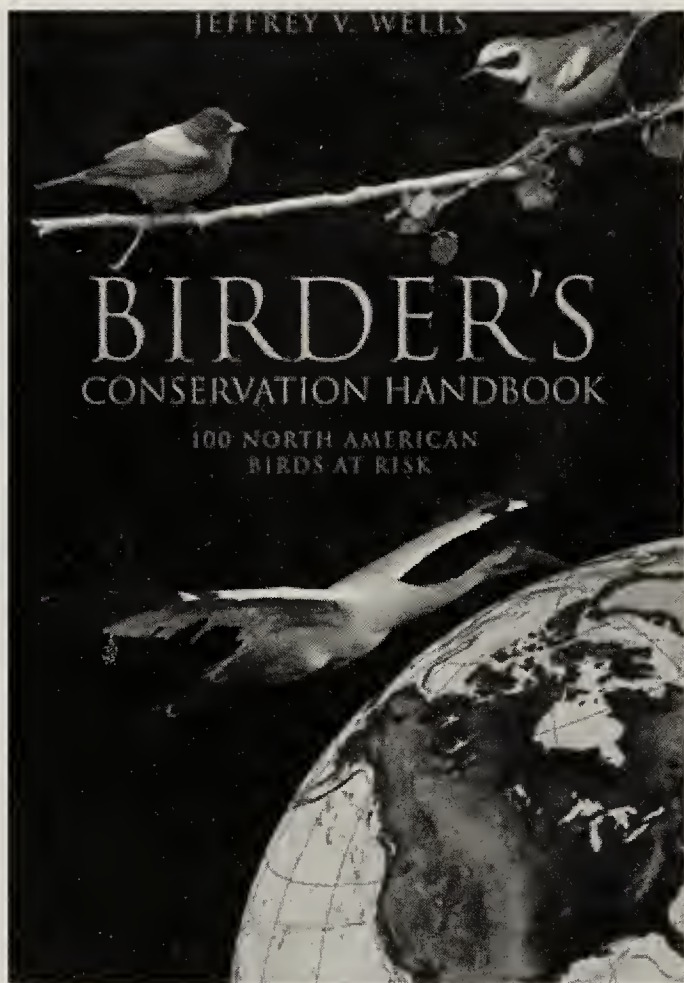
intended to be a technical treatment but rather a book that “attempts to cultivate an appreciation of the beauty and fragility of the wildflowers of the Rockies....”. The authors have done this very well and I would recommend this book to any wildflower enthusiast

with an interest in wildflowers of the Rocky Mountains.

Reviewed by Joyce Gould, Alberta Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture, 9820 106 Street Edmonton, AB T5K 2J6

BIRDER'S CONSERVATION HANDBOOK: 100 NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS AT RISK

JEFFREY V. WELLS. 2007. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ. xii + 452 pages. Soft cover. 17.8 cm by 25 cm. 100 black and white drawings and 100 range maps. \$35.00 US. ISBN: 978-0-691-12323-3.



This is the first attempt to summarize, in a single volume, information on the ecology, threats and opportunities for conservation of North American bird species at risk in Canada, the United States and northern Mexico. The book focuses on the 100 birds species most at risk in North America. These are species with very small and/or rapidly declining populations, and many of

these species have small and retreating ranges.

Thirty of these species breed or migrate through the Prairie Provinces. The other 70 bird species do not occur regularly or at all in the Prairie Provinces.

The first 46 pages has sections titled: Scope and Purpose, Birds as Indicators, The State of North American Bird Populations, Major Conservation Issues Affecting North America's Birds, The State of Bird Conservation in North America and Beyond, and What You Can Do. The author provides a readable although data heavy description of the status of bird populations and habitats for all major habitat types in North America. One can easily get lost in the depressing numbers. To no surprise, grasslands have the highest proportion of endangered birds of total avifauna of any terrestrial habitat.

The introductory chapter on major conservation issues affecting North American birds is one of the strengths of the book. Although brief, it provides

more than sufficient detail to be useful to the expert as a review and as an understandable introduction of these issues to the average citizen or beginner birder.

Some interesting items found in the introductory section are a list of key national and international bird monitoring programs and their contact information, a section about extinction and threats to endangered native Hawaiian birds, and a manageable list of practical suggestions to help birds and the environment in general, such as recycling, energy conservation and volunteering in bird monitoring programs.

The bulk of the book, 338 pages, consists of the 100 species accounts. Each account contains information on status and distribution, ecology, threats, conservation action and conservation needs, and references, and is accompanied by a small drawing of the species, and a current and accurate grayscale range map. (Colour is used only for the front and back book covers to minimize printing costs.) The status and distribution section describes historical and current distribution, status and population trends with available data. The sections on threats and conservation needs are a particular strength of the book.

The book has three appendices and a useful index. The first appendix summarizes the status of all North American birds on the various national species at risk lists including our Species at Risk Act (SARA) registry. The second appendix summarizes the status of native Hawaiian birds and the final appendix is the official list of Mexican birds at risk.

One of the main drawbacks of the book is its focus on the United States. For instance, conservation actions described in the species accounts pertain primarily to the United States, and the status of bird conservation in North America is primarily a review of developments, milestones and trends in bird conservation in the United States and, to a lesser extent, Mexico. The review of American and Mexican bird conservation is focused at the national level. There are short sections describing bird conservation in Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean but they are too brief to be really helpful or informative. I was left hungry for more information about bird conservation outside the United States and looking for links and references for finding more information.

Another shortcoming, in my view, is that information about Canadian conservation actions is lacking for a number of non-boreal species such as Ferruginous Hawk and Piping Plover, or is very limited, i.e. for Whooping Crane and Greater Sage Grouse. Canadian examples of conservation actions are described in more detail for boreal species such as Canada Warbler, and Bay-breasted Warbler, probably due to author's personal experience with boreal birds.

In spite of the inadequacy of Canadian examples and some information, I highly recommend this book to anyone interested in bird and habitat conservation.

Reviewed by Rob Warnock, 3603 White Bay, Regina, SK S4S 7C9, Email: <warnockr@accesscomm.ca>

MYSTERY PHOTO

MARCH 2008 MYSTERY PHOTO



How did the beavers do it?

The circumference of this tree is 26 inches at the base. The topmost cut is six feet above the ground. The chewing on the tree was recent on October 1, 2007 when the photograph was taken.

ANSWER TO THE DECEMBER 2007 MYSTERY PHOTO



What happened here?

As explained by John Lawrence, who submitted the photograph: "I was looking out the kitchen window the morning after the storm and noticed

that a little hole was developing in the snow bank below the window. As I watched, a Redpoll emerged. It struggled out onto the snow and launched into flight, making the wing marks in the process. I could only capture the aftermath." It may be of interest that a pair of Red Polls nested the following summer in the clematis just above the location of the drift.

The editors thank John and Bonnie Lawrence for taking this timely photograph and submitting the story.



The Microbe is so very small
You cannot make him out at all,
But many sanguine people hope
To see him through a microscope.
His jointed tongue that lies beneath
A hundred curious rows of teeth;
His seven tufted tails with lots
Of lovely pink and purple spots,
On each of which a pattern stands,
Composed of forty separate bands;
His eyebrows of a tender green;
All these have never yet been seen -
But Scientists, who ought to know,
Assure us that they must be so...
Oh! let us never, never doubt
What nobody is sure about.

Hilaire Belloc, from *More Beasts for Worse Children*, 1897

Blue Jay, founded in 1942 by Isabel M. Priestly, is a journal of natural history and conservation for Saskatchewan and adjacent regions. It is published quarterly by **Nature Saskatchewan, 206-1860 Lorne Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2L7.**

CN ISSN 0006-5099

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Common names are used for birds, mammals, butterflies, reptiles and amphibians. Bird names follow the Checklist of North American Birds by the American Ornithologists' Union (7th edition, 1998); mammal names, Mammal Species of the World by Wilson and Reeder; butterfly names, The Butterflies of Canada by Layberry *et al*; and names of reptiles and amphibians follow Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico by Committee on Standard English and Scientific Names, Brian I. Crother, chair (2001). For other groups, both scientific and common names are included.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS: Subscription to *Blue Jay* is one of the benefits of membership in Nature Saskatchewan. A membership application form is included on the last page of each issue. Send all renewals, new memberships, donations and changes of address to Nature Saskatchewan (address at top).

Bulk subscription orders (minimum of five to one address) are available to society members and educational institutions at the rate of \$15 (Can.) for the first subscription and \$13 for each additional one. Outside Canada, fees are \$18 (Can.). We do not collect GST on memberships or subscriptions.

Printed by Impact Printers, Regina, SK on 50% recycled paper.

THIS ORGANIZATION RECEIVES FUNDING FROM



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3a. Franklin's Gull eggs at Waterhen Marsh, SK



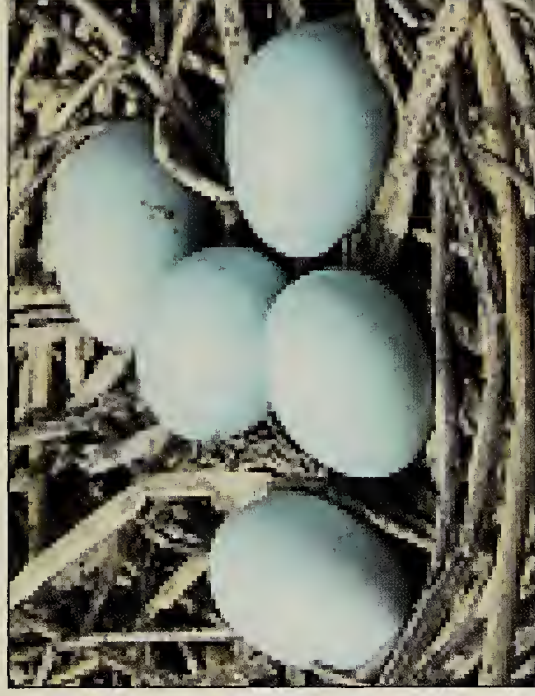
3b. Franklin's Gull eggs at Goose Lake, SK



3c. Mystery eggs at Goose Lake, SK



3d. Mystery eggs at Manawan Lake, AB



3e. White-faced Ibis eggs at Crane Lake, SK



3f. A second nest of White-faced Ibis eggs at Crane Lake, SK

Figure 3. Comparison of Franklin's Gull and White-faced Ibis eggs found in two mystery nests.



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Regina, SK S4P 3X9
Email: adminprint@sasktel.net